

WHITLEY COUNTY

(formed in 1818 out of part of Knox county; was the fifty-ninth in order of formation.)

(Lewis Collins' History of Kentucky, Vol. II - p. 757 - 1874.)

WILLIAMSBURG is the county seat.

COH ST

WATER SUPPLY. Cumberland River crosses ~~across~~ the entire county about midway between the northern and southern borders and turns northward to form half the western boundary. Laurel River forms the northern boundary, entering the Cumberland at the county's edge. Jellico Creek, an important tributary of the Cumberland flows across the southwestern section. Numerous other creeks contribute to the natural watering and drainage system.

(Kentucky Resources and Industries, p. 383

State Journal Co., Frankfort, Kentucky.)

(County Maps, Louisville and Nashville R. R.)

Randolph, Helen F.

Box 5 File 29

①

WHITLEY COUNTY

COH ST

POST-OFFICES IN 1874

(Spelling of names follows that used in 1874)

Bark Camp Mills	Patterson Creek
Brown's Creek	Pleasant View
Evans' Mills	Rock
Lot	Rockhold's
Marsh Creek	WHITLEY C. H.
Meadow Creek	Wild Cat

(COUNTY SEAT LISTED IN 1874 IN CAPITALS)

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(1)

WRIGHT COUNTY

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Ayers	21
Barton	250
Bon	100
Bouty	---
Burk Hollon	25
Carpenter	52
Clio	36
Corbin	8036
Croley	---
Dal	10
Deering	32
Dishman	16
Duckrun	10
Emlyn	35
Faber	45
Fame	---
Catcliff	200
Gansdale	100
Goins	25
Goldbug	32
Grove	---
Hacker	5
Hypo	178
Jellico	405
Jellicocreek	100
Jones	---

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Julip	18
Kensee	15
Krupp	25
Lot	100
Lowash	---
Lucky	50
Maxie	---
Meadowville	25
Meadowcreek	10
Mountain Ash	500
Mullins	---
Myrlin	5
Nevisdale	3
Nola	---
Otas	43
Packard	600
Parkers	37
Pearl	20
Perkins	20
Pleasant View	517
Polleyton (Verne)	---
Rain	34
Red Ash	50
Red Bird	30
Rockhold	25

COHIST

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WHITLEY COUNTY (Cont.)

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<u>TOWN</u>	<u>POP.</u>
Ruthann	
Rye	27
Savoy	75
Saxton	150
Siler	64
South Corbin	
Spruceburg	
Sumner	75
Teague	50
Tidalwave	
Verne (Polleyton)	29
Walden	50
Williamsburg	1,826
Wister	
Wofford	39
Woodbine	400
Yaden	50
Youngs Creek	105

COHIST

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(6)
WHITLEY COUNTY

WHITLEY COUNTY, formed in 1818 out of the W. part of Knox, was named from Col. Wm. Whitley. From part of its territory a portion of Laurel county was formed in 1825. (b) Act approved Jan. 17, 1818, as follows:

"Beginning at the state boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee, due S. of the head of the most westwardly fork of Poplar Creek; thence northwardly to the head of said creek, so as to leave the dwelling houses of John Tye, James Gibson and Joshua Tye in the new county; from thence a direct line to the Cumberland river to include David thence David Wilson Sr. and Thomas Mahon in the new county; thence with the ridge that divides the waters of Cumberland river from Meadow creek; thence with the river that divides the waters of Cumberland river from Meadow creek; thence with the river that divides the waters of said creek and Flatt creek so as to strike Lyncamp creek at Michael Whitmans old place; thence with the said creek to the mouth thereof; from thence a direct course to the reserved line, and with the reserved line to Big Rockcastle; thence with Rockcastle to the mouth thereof; thence with the line of Knox and Pulaski counties to the Tennessee line, and thence with the same to the beginning, shall be one distinct county, called and known by the name of Whitley." (a) Act approved Dec. 20, 1825, as follows: "----all that part of the county of Pulaski----added to the county of Whitley, to-wit: Beginning where the present line between the said counties of Pulaski and Whitley crosses the main Cumberland river, thence with said line southwardly, agreeable to its several courses, until a due E. line, running from the Big S. fork of Cumberland river, opposite the mouth of Rock creek, will intersect said line; thence with said last mentioned line, due W. to the said big S. fork of Cumberland river; and with the same, according to the meandering thereof, to the State line due E. to the present line of Whitley county." (b) In the year 1839, Jan. 7th, and act was approved to run and mark the Knox-Whitley counties

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boundary lines.)c)

COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

ANCIENT FIRE

Matches are one of the most common things we have in this day and age. But seventy-five (75) or One hundred (100) years ago they were not had or used by country people of this section. As a result people tried to keep fire in some form the year around.

In winter a big wood fire was kept day and night and in a big open fire place the fire was also kept burning. In summer after a meal was cooked, either on a stove or an open fire place, the fire coals while red hot were covered up with ashes, and in this way a fire was kept from one day until the next. Because there were no matches it was necessary to keep this fire burning always, but if the fire went out, it was also necessary to go to a neighbor's house and borrow fire. This had to be a quick errand therefore, the saying of "Did you come to borrow fire" originated.

If the fire went out and there weren't any neighbors around they had to make fire by some means.

One way to do this was to take an Indian Arrowhead or flint and knock some chips or sparks off of it with some hard tool, such as a knife or chisel as the chips or sparks of fire fly if caught on punk it will take fire very easily and burn. Punk is a soft spongy like substance that grows on the inside of trees in the woods. It is usually found in a worm hole or some kind of a cavity. After it is taken from the tree it becomes very dry, and was used to catch the sparks on and it would burn.

Another way of starting a fire was with an old fashioned spinning wheel, and some copper thread. This copper thread was made by dipping a soft

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

sewing thread into a strong lye made of wood ashes, and then dipping it into a solution made of oppperas and warm water. A supply of this copper thread was usually kept on hand to be used in cases of emergnecy. To produce the fire the spinning wheel was banded, and the thread was wrapped around the whirl. Then the wheel was turned so fast the thread got hot enough to ignite and burn into pieces. The burning ends of the thread was quickly put into punk or cotton and powder. In either case fire was started.

It is traditional that Indians started their fire by putting a spike or some pointed metal object in a slender piece of wood about a foot long. Then they put the point of the object into some substance that is easily fired next they took their bow and wrapped the string og it around the piece of wood. This made the bow in a horizontal position while the wood and metal piece was perpendicular. Some time they placed a solid, heavy ~~instrument~~ object on the top of the wood, and the bow was moved back and forth in a sawing motion very rapidly. This caused the metal piece to whirl around at such a speed that fire was soon ignited at the base

Coal oil the fore runner of electricity was as scaree as matches ^ years ago. Lanterns and lamps were also unknown. So far the need for a light in the house a fire was built in the fire place or home made candles were used.

If people traveled at night a torch was made of pine and carried. If a bunch or crowd of folks were going some where a torsh was tied on a long stick and some one in front carried this light.

COHIST

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

The torch was held high above the heads of the procession, and it shone for a great distance. It also cause the wild animals to flee and made travel safer.

Reference source:

Mrs. Josie Gordon, Williamsburg, Ky

Mrs. F. M. Thomas, Williamsburg, Ky

Mr. T. Y. Baifd, Williamsburg, Ky.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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Box 5 File 29
Alice Baird

Annual Events.

There is a Teachers' Meeting at the county court house in Williamsburg around the 15th or 20th of July each year. This is sponsored by the County School Superintendent and Board of Education. The teachers and officials meet together and plan the work for the coming year. COH.S

There is an All Day Singing on the lawn at the court house in Williamsburg the first Sunday in July of each year. Any singing class in the county may take part that desires to do so. There are judges who decide between the contesting classes as to the best singing; many people bring dinner and stay all day.

The Boy Scouts here have 22 registered members, and they go to the Scout Camp two or three times during the summer for a number of days. The Scout Camp is located about 6 mi. from Williamsburg on Young's Creek, one mile off the Cumberland Falls Road, Ky. 26. They go at a date suitable to leaders and members.

The Girl Scouts were organized in Dec. 1935, with 20 members. They plan to spend a week at the Camp or Cumberland Falls sometime this summer.

Cumberland College has its Commencement Exercises about the first of June each year, at the First Baptist Church, on Fifth St. in Williamsburg. A prominent out-of-town speaker delivers the Commencement Address, and there is special music for the occasion. The graduates receive their diplomas, and honors are awarded for the best work in high school.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

The Baccalaureate Sermon for the Graduating Class of Cumberland College is preached the Sunday before Commencement, at the First Baptist Church in Williamsburg. A prominent minister preaches the sermon, and there is special music.

Williamsburg City School has its Commencement Exercises about the last of May each year, in the city school auditorium. An out-of-town speaker delivers the address, and the graduates receive their diplomas.

The Baccalaureate Sermon for the City School graduates is preached the Sunday night before commencement, at one of the larger churches of the town. Some one of the local pastors is selected to preach the sermon.

Music Week is observed in Williamsburg by the Music Departments of the various schools. There is a recital or operetta each night during the week. Some of the recitals are piano and some are vocal. Some of the programs are at Cumberland College Auditorium, some at the City School Auditorium, and the public is invited.

Reference Sources:

J. L. Creech, President, Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky.

E. T. Mackey, Principal, City Schools, Williamsburg, Ky.

J. C. Lovitt, Secretary Board of Education, Williamsburg, Ky.

G. W. Patrick, Chairman, All Day Singing, Williamsburg, Ky.

Milton Criscillis, Senior Patrol Leader, Boy Scouts.

Margaret Bryant, Ass't. Leader, Girls Scouts, Williamsburg, Ky.

COHIST

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

Antiques.

Our county is modern in many respects. Manufactured articles have replaced the hand made furnishings of most homes, machinery and improved implements have taken the place of crude made farm tools, also trucks and cars have been ushered in where buggies and wagons once served the people. But there seems to be some thing antique in almost every home. The strange thing about it is that what was old fashioned and almost worthless twenty five years ago is most valuable today.

Sometimes it is an old fashioned chair or table that has been hand made by a relative or friend, and is often prized more than any piece of furniture they have. Then maybe it is just an old pitcher, dish or crock that has been handed down from one generation to another. These are usually very odd in shape and size sometimes home made.

Some of the old time household necessities such as the spinning wheel, loom, reel and etc. are kept and prized by the owner.

The little spinning wheel or flax wheel which was a necessity in "Olden days" is today varnished and shined-up to be ornamental only, and has its place in the front room.

There are a few reels but not many. The old fashioned loom has not been handed down as a piece of furniture, iether useful or ornamental, because of its size. The work that was done on it and how it was done has been told and retold many times, so it is considered an antique in thought.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

The most valuable and most appreciated things are old poster bedsteads and home made coverlets.

Genuine hand made old poster bedsteads were usually made of cherry, walnut or maple and they are valuable and scarce. There are a few to be found yet.

The coverlets were made of wool or wool and cotton. They were usually blue and white, or red and white, and sometimes all three colors combined. Years ago they were used as a necessity or rather a piece of necessary covering for beds. Now they are only used for a spread on a bed or lounge, and often they are just a keep-sake.

Reference source:

Mrs. Rachel Meadors, Williamsburg, Ky

Mrs. T. Y. Baird, Williamsburg, Ky

Miss Emma Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky

Shutley Co
Archaeology.

5- 210

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There is located near Lot, about 2 mi. E. of Jellico, what is probably an Indian mound. It has been told from one generation to another that this contained bones, Indian relics, and pottery. This mound covers about one-eighth of an acre, and has never been examined or excavated.

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A few years ago when making a road up Cumberland River from Williamsburg to Pineville, there was found a skull of a person near a cliff, just opposite Williamsburg. This skull was sent to the Univ. of Ky. at Lexington for examination. Upon examination it was found to be the skull of an Algonquin Indian who had lived here about 200 years ago, and had been a man of about 43 years of age.

COHST

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COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

The CCC boys build roads, fire trails, put up their own telephone lines, and fight many forest fires. The Emlyn camp has done some erosion work, but it has disbanded now.

Reference Sources:

Judge H. H. Tye, lawyer and Old citizen of the town.

W. B. Early, Attorney, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Dr. E. S. Moss, an old resident.

A. J. Jeffries Asst. local Manager of K. U. Co., Williamsburg, Ky.

J. L. Bennett, Chief Forester, Catliff Association, Williamsburg, Ky.

J. E. Parson, County Agent, Williamsburg, Ky.

Gordon Rule, Tool inspector. Williamsburg, Ky.

Ted Register, an officer at Ranger Headquarters, Williamsburg, Ky.



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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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File 26
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Alice Baird

Cemeteries.

624

The Williamsburg Cemetery is on Cemetery Road, about one-half mi. from the Court House. Two large marble columns have been erected at the entrance by the daughters of Dr. A. Gatliff. Outstanding among the many early settlers buried here was W. A. Nesbit, a pioneer school teacher. He was born in Pa. in 1835, and died here in Whitley co. in 1890. His many former mountain students erected a marble monument at his grave, in memory of him and his work as an educator. Many of the old graves are of settlers born in England and Wales. The H. B. Perkins mausoleum and the Dr. A. Gatliff monument are worthy of note.

Memorials, Monuments.

617

A marble memorial honoring Dr. A. Gatliff was erected in 1925 across from the First Baptist Church on Depot St. Dr. Gatliff spent his life in Whitley co., and was loved and honored by those he served so long and faithfully. The inscription on the memorial reads: "Write me as one who loved his fellow men".

In 1935 a marker of marble stone was placed in front of the Whitley co. Court House honoring E. M. Gatliff for his services as State Highway Commissioner. Half of this marker is on county and half on city property. The marker carries an explanatory bronze tablet.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

Church Service in Early Days

There are a number of churches in the county which are approximately one hundred years old. The form and length of church service have varied a great deal between the time of organization and now.

In early days churches just had meeting as it was called and only met once a month. Different churches had it at different times, but it was always the first, second and third or maybe it would be the fourth Saturday and Sunday of each month. Country churches always looked forward to this time when the could attend the services. The women in that neighborhood would cook a lot of food and clean house and prepare for the company that would be at the regular meeting. The meetings would begin about ten o'clock on Saturday morning and would last until about one or two o'clock. After praying and preaching and singing the preacher would give a long sermon, and if there were many other preachers there they were called on to say a few words. At these meetings the "good old sisters" would get happy and shout for a while. Immediately following this service, there would be a church business meeting.

Just afterwards was a social gathering sometimes people lived so far apart they didn't see each other only at the meeting time. They told of their troubles and their good luck and exchanged gossip, and the ones living the farthest were invited by the close neighbors to attend their home for dinner and stay until meeting at night and if they wished to bring their families and stay the night with them.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

The following sunday morning was a busy time for the country home. Every body was planning to go to church, every one dressed in their best. This was to be a happy day for them because they would be with their sweethearts, their old friends and all people who they had failed to see for quite a while. The sweet hearts were invited to the home of the girl to have dinner and return to church that nite with them.

The young men dressed in their best and went to church for they could catch a girl friend at this time if they did not already have one..

The Lords Supper was observed once a year. It was called sacrament in early days. The bread was baked by a deacon's wife and was made of only flour and water. The wine was made of grapes.

A revival was held once a year and lasted for at least two or three weeks, it was usually held in the month of August. Some times two or three different men would do the preaching. Children were not taken into the church until they were a certain age, this age was usually considered as about 15 years. After a person was admitted a member, they had to live up to a high standard in order to stay one. If he failed to live up to the requirements of the church, he was notified to be present at the church at a certain date. If the offender was a pentent and came to the church with a confession he was allowed to stay if not he was excluded from the church.

A conference was held once a year. This was a meeting of all churches. It was the largest and most thrilling event of the year, according to the old members. The conference lasted about three days.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

Most people who came to these conferences attended to learn more of the different churches, and to be enlightened by sermons and talks by qualified men. Many went to see and to be seen, that is they would go to talk over the happenings for what had happened since they had last seen each other and to meet some of their relatives.

These conferences are still held, but the interest that used to accompany them are absent, and the crowd is not as large as it used to be.

Reference Source:

Mrs. Tavia Meadors, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Hettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Rachel Meadors, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Williamsburg, Whitely co., Ky.

Alice Baird

CONSERVATION & RESOURCES.

There are no dams or irrigation programs in our county now. There has been a number of surveys made regarding a power dam at Cumberland Falls. These were made by different power companies.

There is no information as to whether the water in the local streams have been tested. The Kentucky and Tennessee Light and power company bought a franchise for the southern part of the county April 22, 1930. This company furnishes power to the small towns in the southern part of the county. The Kentucky Utilities furnishes power to the small towns in the northern part of the county. There are no rural lines.

There are some forest preserves in the county. The largest one is the Gatling Company's. There is only about 10% virgin forest in the county. About 75% of the virgin forest has been cut by outside capital. The Jones Lumber Co., Ford Lumber Co., and Ky. Lumber Co., getting most of it. The other has been cut by local mills.

The available timber now includes White oak, Maple, Hickory, elm, Ash, poplar, gum, chestnut, and black oak. All the forestry experiment stations we have are the lookout towers. We don't have any agricultural experiment stations in the county.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

Among the larger birds are the Pheasant, Quails, Hawks, crows and owls. We have many smaller birds such as the Yellow hammer, robin, jays, Kentucky Cardinals, sparrow, and wrens.

The large and small mouth bass, perch and cat fish are caught in and around Williamsburg. The same are caught below the Cumberland Falls and also the Jack Salmon.

The two most poisonous snakes in this section are the Copper head, and the Rattle snake.

The one Fish Hatchery here is the Gatliff Fish Hatchery on the US 25 between Williamsburg and Corbin.

There are a number of trails been made by the CCC boys in the Cumberland falls State Park.

The only herbivariums and botanical preserves we have are the ones that are at Cumberland College in the Science Department.

Reference sources:

T. Y. Baird, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mrs. Joseph Meadors, Williamsburg, Ky.

W.M. Mahan, Williamsburg, Ky. (Great Fisher)

Mrs. Hettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Ky.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Climate.

130

The humidity of Whitley co. is high because of so many rivers, valleys, and the amount of rainfall. The monthly average rainfall for the year 1935 was 4.43 inches. There were 10.93 inches in March 1935, which was the greatest for the year. The lowest for any month of that year was 1.66 inches, in Sept. The most for any one day was 2 inches on June 22, and the most for any one day during the winter 1935-36 so far was 1.15 inches on Dec. 12, 1935.

The lowest temperature for the winter 1935-36 so far was 11 below zero on January 27, 1936. The warmest for the same period of time was 63 above on Jan. 17th and 18th. The highest for the summer 1935 was 99 on July 12th, and the lowest for the same season was 48 on June 6, and July 31.

Geology.

140

Whitley co. is very rough and considerably above sea level. Williamsburg is located on the Cumberland River between mountains, and is 900 ft. above sea level. There are several ft. of thick-bedded sandstone, shaly sandstone, black shale, and sandy shale in the county. There are several veins of coal in the county which are being mined. The main veins are Lily Coal, Lower Blue Gem, Upper Blue Gem,

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

and Jellico Coal. Our soil is alluvial silt, with some sand and gravel. There is a small stratum of limestone in the S. E. corner of the county.

COHST

Labor Disputes.

250

Due to the N. R. A., mines in Whitley co. which were always non-union, were organized and signed contracts with the United Mine Workers. These contracts expired April 1st, 1935. Operators of two of the three largest mines refused to sign new contracts offered by the U. M. W. which expired April 1st, 1937. Altho agreeing to pay the same scale of wages, observe same hours, working conditions, etc., they would not agree to bind themselves until 1937, due to the fact that Harlan co. was all non-union.

This resulted in a strike of the miners; who intimidated the men that wanted to work, and kidnaped some of the loyal men and took them to Tenn. where they were beaten-up. This resulted in National Guards being sent to these mines, and the mines continued to work despite the threats of the organizers.

The companies served eviction notices on approximately 100 families. When these cases came up, the U. M. W. agreed to let the men work without a contract if cases would be withdrawn. Companies agreed to withdraw

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

all but 18 or 20 cases, and on this basis the U. M. W. withdrew their opposition and mines are now operating non-union and without any trouble, paying the same wages etc., but without recognition of the union.

Population.

260

The population of Whitley co. in 1820 was 2,340. The population grew so rapidly that in 1840 there were 4,673 in the county. The population was growing rapidly at this time because the settlers were moving westward. From 1820 to 1900 the increase in the county was steady, but not as rapid as some counties; the main increase was caused by the pioneers coming thru Cumberland Gap from Virginia and the Carolinas. When foreign immigration came to our shores and moved westward, it traveled either N. or S. of the Appalachian region; thus the rate of increase in population and nationality of the settlers were not changed very much. The rate of increase has been smaller since 1900 than any other three decades. In 1930 there were 29,730 inhabitants in Whitley co.

Reference sources:

Mr. Dan Carrol, Weather Observer, Williamsburg, Ky.
Mr. Parsons, County Agric. Agent, Williamsburg.
Mr. R. J. Roberts, Bookkeeper for several Mines, Williamsburg.

Map-Structural Geology of Whitley co. W. R. Jillson. Series VI, 1927.
Ky. State Planning Board Report. 1935. Louisville.

TELO-
Box 5
File 26
①
Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Clubs.

530

The American Red Cross has an active Chapter in Corbin, and was first organized here in 1930 with Mrs. B. J. Edwards as acting chairman. The Corbin Chapter now has 450 members, and meets the first Monday of each month. The latest Red Cross activity in Corbin has been the recent opening of two Highway First Aid Stations, one at the junction of US 25-E and US 25-W, the other at the junction of US 25-W and the Cumberland Falls Highway. These stations were formally opened, with appropriate ceremonies, on March 4, 1936.

COHIST
The American Legion, Corbin Post #86, was organized in 1920 with 104 members. They meet the second and fourth Monday evening of each month in the Wilder Bldg. on First St.

The Parent-Teachers Association has an active unit in Corbin, and cooperates in many ways with the public schools.

The Garden Club of Corbin, recently organized, is functioning splendidly in beautifying Corbin. It now has 33 active members and is affiliated with State and National Garden Club Organizations.

Service Clubs.

533

The Chamber of Commerce of Corbin dates back to 1918, but was not so active until after a reorganization effected in

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File 2A

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

1928. This organization, with Mr. Robert A. Blair as Secretary, has thru its leadership been instrumental in the development of such projects as the L. & N.-Center St. Under-pass; the establishment of the Times-Tribune daily newspaper; Cumberland Falls National Forest Plan; the "Valley of Parks" publicity; Center St. Bridge; and has led in many civic endeavors such as the Boy Scouts and the Garden Club. COH 57

The Rotary Club of Corbin now has a membership of 15, and was organized here in 1927. Their regular luncheon meetings are every Thursday at noon at the Wilbur Hotel. At this time their principal activity is in aiding the crippled children of Corbin.

The Kiwanis Club of Corbin, begun in 1921, now has a membership of 35. They meet at noon on Wednesdays at the Wilbur Hotel. The Corbin Kiwanis received national recognition in 1927 when they sponsored the "trail-blazing" and construction of a road from Corbin to Cumberland Falls. The Corbin Club is one of the most active in the nation in conservation work. They now sponsor an orphan's home and have now underway an agricultural program.

Fraternal Organizations.

534

The Masonic Lodges of Corbin are two in number. The first lodge of Masons was established here in 1896.

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Stated meetings are held in their two-story brick Masonic Bldg. at the corner of Main and Gordon Sts.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics was first established here in 1909, and now has 643 members. They meet each Friday evening at 7 o'clock on Depot St. near the Bus Terminal.

The Odd Fellows, organized here in 1898, has at present 50 members. Regular I. O. O. F. meetings are held every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. in the Odd Fellows Hall at Main and First Sts.

The Knight of Pythias now has a membership of 140 in Corbin, and meets at 7 o'clock each Monday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.

COH'ST

Department Stores and Shops.

540

Corbin's largest department store is one of a chain, the J. C. Penny Co., located on Main near First St. This store, employing 9 clerks, reports a 20% increase in business during 1935.

The Sterling Dress Shop was established in 1930, and carries a complete line of dresses, coats, and accessories.

Herembloom's ladies' dress and boot shop, carries a complete line of wearing apparel for women and children. It is the oldest established of its kind in Corbin, having opened in 1913.

Disdad's store handles a line of ready-to-wear for ladies and children, in connection with Disdad's Jewelry store.

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Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Joe the Tailor, operating under that name, is Corbin's only exclusively men's shop, located on Main midway between First and Second Sts. It is managed by J. M. Primavera, who started the business in 1928.

Buchannon-Peace carries a complete line of furnishings for both men and women. Established here in 1924, this store handles many of the best-known lines of merchandise.

The Boston Store, on Main between Gordon and First Sts., carries a complete line of ready-to-wear for the entire family.

COHIST

Restaurants.

520

The Motor Inn, located on Center St. directly across from the Wilbur Hotel and the Chamber of Commerce, has 24 hours service and caters especially to tourists.

The Elite, on Main and Second Sts., gets a great deal of the down-town and business trade. This is Corbin's largest restaurant, seating 100 persons.

Dora's Lunch Room, corner of Main and Gordon, specializes in home cooking, serves regular meals, lunches, and short orders.

The Dixie Kitchen, at Main and Third Sts., is another "down-town" restaurant, and seats 35 people.

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Sanders', combined restaurant and service station, is in North Corbin at the junction of US 25-E and US 25-W. Mr. H. D. Sanders, its proprietor, is a director of the National Restaurant Assn., and is now president of the Kentucky Restaurant Assn. Sanders' has a seating capacity of 60 persons, including an attractive private dining room furnished in native woods. This place is well-advertised on the highways thru this section of Ky. and is well-known to tourists.

CORBIN

Box 5
F. 29

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Colleges.

641.

The Williamsburg Institute opened for students January 7, 1889, and went forward under that name for 24 years. In 1913 the name was changed to Cumberland College. The college has buildings and grounds worth over one-half million dollars and an endowment fund of nearly as much, making total resources of approximately \$1,000,000.00.

There are 18 teachers in this school, with 214 students in the College Department. There were 62 graduates in 1935. Cumberland is a Junior college, but has the highest possible accredited relationship. It is a member of : (a) The Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities, (b) The American Association of Junior Colleges, (c) The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Cumberland College offers courses in the following subjects: English, mathematics, science, French, Latin, history, social science, physical education and hygiene, music, art, education, home economics, typewriting, and shorthand.

Adult Education and Extension.

642

The Works Progress Administration has several Educational projects in Whitley county, sponsored by the Whitley co. Board of Education. One of the most interesting of these is the Pack-horse

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Traveling Library, which carries books and magazines to the people of remote hill communities, often far from roads passable to automobiles. Five persons are now at work on this project, traveling many miles each week on horse-back. Whitley county also has an Adult Teaching program, offering the fundamentals of education to underprivileged adults.

COHIST

High Schools.

643

There are 7 County High Schools in Whitley County. There are 400 pupils in these schools and 20 teachers, and 26 graduates this year. Woodbine High School had 92 enrolled, 4 teachers, and 26 graduates this year. Saxton High School has 94 enrolled, 5 teachers, and 26 graduates this year. Poplar Creek High School has 25 enrolled, 2 teachers, and one graduate this year.

Barton High School has 31 enrolled, 2 teachers, and a two-year course. Rockhold High School has 73 enrolled, 3 teachers, and a two-year course. Meador Creek has 27 enrolled, 2 teachers, and a two-year course. Pleasant View High School has 63 enrolled, 2 teachers and a two-year course.

General High School Subjects are taught in all the above schools, and standard work is done as far as they go. These schools have all finished their work for this year and had their commencement exercises.

Cumberland College has a preparatory department of 4 years

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standard High School. There are 32 pupils now enrolled, and there were four graduates last year. A general high school course is taught, and it is an accredited high school.

The Williamsburg High School has 146 pupils enrolled and 8 teachers, and there were 26 graduates last year. This school has an A1 rating, being accredited by the State and the Southern Association. In 1924-25 there was only one high school teacher, 49 pupils, and a three-year course. It was not accredited, had no librarian, no science equipment, no maps or lantern slides. Today it is a standard school, and the following subjects are taught: industrial geography, geometry, French, English, Latin, general science, ancient history, agriculture, algebra, American problems, American history, modern and medieval history, home economics, physics, mechanical drawing, biology, high school geography, and civics.

Elementary Schools.

644

There are 96 elementary schools in Whitley county, with approximately 6,000 students and 161 teachers. There are 4 graded schools in the county: Williamsburg, Corbin, Packard, and Gatliff. There are 568 pupils enrolled in the Williamsburg graded schools, and there are 15 teachers.

Reference Sources:

Prof. E. J. Mackey, Principal, Williamsburg High School.
Prof. J. L. Creech, President, Cumberland College, Williamsburg.
E. J. Davis, Supervisor, Whitley County Schools.
J. C. Lovitt, Truant Officer, Whitley County, Williamsburg.

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Corbin, Ky.

Mr. James Eaton gave Corbin its name in 1884, and he is still living in Corbin. He was the first agent for the railroad here, the first postmaster, one of the first residents, and the first store owner. He relates that when he put-up his store it took him two days to cut enough redbush away to allow him to see the railroad which was only a few feet away. The first station-house and post office was made from a discarded box-car.

Corbin has one old house that is really old, in what is now known as S. Corbin. In the chimney is carved the date "1822", and that is still legible. This house is located at the junction of US 25 W. and Ky 90.

Woodbine, now classed as a suburb of Corbin, is 3 mi. from the Corbin City Hall. It was originally known as "Jo Field", due to the fact that a Mr. Joe Fields was the founder and first settler of that district in 1800. It is said that he owned a rifle of which the Indians around him were very fond. One night while he was sleeping, a group of Indians killed and scalped him and took the rifle. After his death they named the place "Jo Field" in honor of him. Before Corbin was a town the people around here voted at Woodbine.

Before the railroad came, stage coaches operated from Woodbine to Barbourville. At Barbourville this stage was met by another which ran on to Pineville.

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Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Chitwood

NEGRO DIALECT

Skeeters---Mosquitoes

De-- The

Yo--Your

Dis--This

Fo--For

Wid--With

Jes--Just

Doo--Door

Bes--Best

Sho--Sure

Katch--Catch

Heben--Heaven

Babe--Baby

Neber--Never

Lawd--Lord

Leb--Leave

Dere--There

Ef--If

Ma--My

Ah's--I have

Pooh--Poor

Dat--That

Box 5 File 30

Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Chitwood

Fetch--Bring

Tote--carry

Kivver--Cover

Jest--Just

Somers--Somewhere

Tother--Other

Ser--Said

Haunted--Haunted

Muz--Was

Centeci--Genuine

Skairt--Skirt

Stiddy--Steady

Thar--There

Yander--Yonder

Brung--bring

Prutty--Pretty

Fer--Far

Some other sayings are "Pretty good ways" for distance

Jest follow your nose, and yet'll get there.

Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Chitwood

OLD-FASHIONED REMEDIES*-----* PREVENTIONS

Boil the Mullein leaves in a little water and after pimples have bursted and boils have come to a head this makes a fine poultice.

Use Mullein leaves for the heat rash.

When chaffin has taken place make a poultice of Mullein leaves and apply this to the chaff places and then bathe in this same solution.

Sore tired feet can be eased if this solution of Mullein leaves is applied each night for three or four days.

Take Mullein leaves and boil them, then that the leaves have been boiled place them in the small amount of lard and the mixture is used as a salve.

For Burns scrape an Irish potato and bind on, changing as often as it becomes dry. It will draw out the heat in a short time.

Mix dry sulphur with pure lard and keep on without tying up.

Mix baking soda with rturpentine and bind up.

Paint the affected parts with Jet-oil.

Apply lindsed oil for burns and the fire will be taken out and leave no scars.

For colds smoke dry mullein leaves.

Make a tea from dry Elder leaves and the cough will soon disappear.

Use a small amount of Black root for colds.

Make a salve from small amounts of Pure lard, turpentine and Camphor and use this to rub the chest and the cold will disappear.

Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Chitwood

Boneset leaves boiled into a syrup will make a good cold medicine.

Use Morehound, dandelion, sarsaparilla, Burdock and two pods of Red Pepper

Boil this in one-half gallon of water and add one cup of sugar, use one or two tablespoonfuls before meals, and the cold will immediately leave.

Boil flaxseed in water until the seeds settle to the bottom of the pan and drink the tea for breakfast.

In one-half gallon of water put a handful of Mullein, old field Balsam peppermint, Pennyroyal and a small amount of Wild cherry Bark. Boil until it makes a strong tea and add a little sugar, drink three or four teaspoonful each hour until the cold is better.

To cure the itch use a salve made of Snake Root, Yellow Dock and Poke Root to relieve this.

For poison Ivy use a good solution of Epsom Salts and apply two or three times a day.

For tetter make a strong tea of red oak bark, and wash with it.

For Frost bites dissolve a lump of alum the size of a walnut in one half cup of water, apply to the affected parts.

For tonsillitis make a sulphur cigar and blow the sulphur on the tonsils and you will be relieved immediately.

Another cure of tonsillitis will be to make a poultice of Hops and bind to the throat while hot.

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Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Whitwood

Make a tea of Catnip and drink it for neuralgia.

Another remedy for neuralgia will be to steep Burdock seed in water drink a half cupfull three times a day or afterar.

Wet brown paper with vinegar and place on a sprain, this will take the soreness and swelling out.

In the spring of the year drink plenty of sassafras for a tonic.

Lutton tallow is good for chaffed hands, smooth the tallow on as you would a salve.

Mix one pint of whiskey and about one half pound of rock candy together and take an ordinary swallow three days a week and before retiring at night, will cure a cough. /

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Lois Odessa Chitwood

COH/ST

Reminiscences of J. L. Eaton,
Corbin, Ky.
Age 80.

"What is known to us today as Corbin, Kentucky located where the counties of Laurel, Whitley and Knox join was called Lynn Camp in the late 1870's. It was so called from Lynn Camp Creek, a mountain stream near Corbin. After the coming of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in 1882 and the Postoffice was named Cummins for an old pioneer family of Southeastern Kentucky. I was designated as the first Postmaster for Cummins. In those early days I frequently exchanged empty mail bags with the train mail clerks.

"The town of Corbin is typically a railroad center for the mining industry of eastern Kentucky. It was first known as Corbin in about the year 1834, and derived the name from one of its early town boosters James Corbin Floyd, and in memory of the family name (Corbin) of his mother. Before the coming of the railroad, freight and supplies for the town were transported from Lexington, Kentucky by ox cart. During the early days land could be purchased at fifty cents per acre. I purchased two and one-fourth acres of land with two log houses on the land for one hundred dollars. This land is the present site of the business section of Corbin. The City Light plant of Corbin is now located on the land and a part of one of the old houses is

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Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Whitwood

COHIST

still standing. I also established the first grocery store in Corbin in the year 1883. A Mr. Bryant about this time owned the first General Merchandise store and operated it.

"I also feel that I can truly boast that I have lived to see the transition from the 'pine torch' days to the light of our modern 'white way'.

"I was born and reared in a log house, we had no stoves of any description, we cooked on an open fireplace that also supplied the heat for our home. Although we lived in the heart of the coal fields, this modern industry was not developed in these pioneer days. The big back log in the open fire place provided means to cook our food and warmth and for the house. In these early days the kerosene lamp and lanterns were unknown luxuries. Our light was provided by a pine torch, that is, a pine knot thrown into the open fire place. We later had tallow candles; however, it was not in general use for our tallow was obtained from the Pine Grass region.

"We have had no matches and I have gone a mile to a neighbors house to 'borrow fire'. I would carry the fire between two boards. Sometimes we would perform the difficult task of making a fire by striking a flint rock with a pocket knife, thus igniting sparks into cotton or wood shavings. We also had beds made of boards, or one side of the room used with logs of wood placed in the wall for one side of the bed.

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Lois Odessa Chitwood

COHIST

On this was suspended rope (for springs) with a feather mattress on the ropes. The chairs and tables were likewise made of common boards. We raised our own cotton, flax and sheep. The woman of the household made our clothing by carding on an old spinning wheel the wool and cotton. Farming was the only industry and the fields were cultivated with oxen yoked to an improvised plow. The woman in those days knew nothing about preserving fruits and vegetables. We dried our fruits and vegetables and stored it in the ground by digging holes and covering it with straw. Game was plentiful such as: deer, coons, wild hogs, turkeys, etc. The deer were so common that it was rather difficult to track and thus the hunt of deer in the snow was very difficult.

The old grist mill was three miles from our home where we had our corn ground into meal. We made sorghum molasses by means of a cane mill constructed of wood put together with wooden pegs. The motive power was a horse or mule fastened to a pole and thereby making a continuous circuit, which revolved two round poles in opposite directions. The stalks of cane was compressed between these revolving poles. Our schools in those days were for three months only. The old 'Blue Back' speller was about the only book in use. The boys and girls in the early days walked several miles to the district log school house with its heat provided by a fire burning in the center of the room on the ground, the smoke circling the room or escaping through the cracks of the log walls. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

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Corbin, Whitley Co., Ky

Lois Odessa Chitwood

COHIST

We had no 'Royal Roads' to learning in those days nor has there ever been discovered a Royal Road; but we went to school under trying and difficult conditions."

Reference Source:

Mr. J. L. Eaton, Age 80, Corbin, Kentucky

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Corbin, Ky.

①

Georgia Ballard

County Government.

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The powers of county government are only such as are conferred on the county by law, expressly or by implication. Counties are nothing more than certain portions of territory into which the state is divided, for more convenient exercise of powers of government.

That this doctrine dominated the thinking of our constitutional fathers is shown by a study of our present Ky. constitution. The powers of county officers, as defined by the constitution, are of a dual nature; partly county and partly state. Because of the peculiar nature of county government it is very difficult to classify county officers as executive, legislative, or judicial. However, an attempt is made to classify them according to the functions which predominate.

COHIST

The county judge, elected every four years and paid a salary, presides over the county court, quarterly court, and fiscal court. The sheriff, elected every four years and paid by fees, is primarily the executive arm of the court. His duty is to execute various processes or writs. He is also a peace officer and a collector of various taxes.

The county court clerk, elected every four years and paid by fees, performs the duties expressed in his title. He is the state's recording agent in the county, and issues and collects the state's fees for various licenses. He acts as clerk of the fiscal court, county purchasing agent,

Corbin, Ky

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files all warrants, keeps permanent records, prepares tax books, is receiver of claims, carries on correspondence of the county, and is superintendent of the court house.

The tax commissioner is elected every four years, and is paid by fees . His duties consist wholly in valuing property for taxation for both state and county purposes.

The superintendent of schools is appointed by the county board of education for a term of four years, and is the agent of the state in administering the school laws and accounting for state and local school funds spent in the county. He is also the advisor, executive, and professional agent of the county board of education in the local aspects of school administration and policy.

COHIST

The justices of peace, eight in Whitley co. and in Knox, are elected for four years and paid by fees. They are judges of minor civil, and criminal cases, having jurisdiction in civil trials with or without jury for stipulated cases. They conduct preliminary examining trials to find out if the accused is guilty of felony, and try misdemeanor cases where they do not exceed certain fixed sums of money. Justices are members of the fiscal court.

There are eight constables in Whitley co. They are elected for four years and paid by fees. Their jurisdiction is coextensive with the sheriff, and they may appoint one or more deputies. They execute bench warrants, warrants of arrest, summonses, subpoenas, judgements, notices and orders of court

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Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

in criminal, peral, and civil cases.

The coroner, elected for four years, is paid by fees. He investigates the causas of deaths which occur under suspicious circumstances, and holds for the grand jury any person connected with the suspected crime. In case the sheriff is unable to act, he may serve in his stead as a court executive.

The county attorney is elected for four years. He is paid by fees, and represents the state in criminal cases; and the county, the state, and public offices in the county in civil cases to which the public is a party. He is the legal advisor to the fiscal court and other county offices and boards.

COH'ST

The fiscal court, composod of the county judge and eight justices of peace, is the chief tax-raising and appropriating body of the county. It has the power of appointing such officers as members of the board of supervisors, county treasurer, and others that are enumerated in the statuts.

The board of education is composed of five members elected by non-partisan ballot from as many districts for a term of two years. Their compensation is five dollars for each meeting, but not to exceed seventy-five dollars a year. The board has power to hold title to real property, and to rent, lease, or condemn property. They distribute state funds and may raise additional funds for school purposes within the limitations set and according to procedure laid down in the

Corbin, Ky

Georgia Ballard

City Government.

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The executive and legislative branches are combined in Corbin as in other towns.

The mayor, elected for four years, is paid a salary. His duties are: chief executive of the city, chief speaker for the city, and advisor of all the departments of the city.

The city commissioners, elected for two years, have charge of the finances and public affairs of the city. There are two commissioners; one has charge of finance as above, the other has charge of public works and public property. The laws of the city are made by the mayor and two commissioners.

The prosecuting attorney, elected every four years, advises in all legal matters of the city. The police judge is elected every four years, and presides over police court. The chief of police and policemen are appointed and cannot be dismissed without cause, being under civil service.

The city clerk is appointed for two years, and has supervision of records and actual operation of most of the cities business so far as official records are concerned. He attends all official meetings, and records all minutes as permanent records. The city collector collects all revenues of the city, including all kinds of taxes, licenses, light and water revenues, in fact all revenues with the exception of fines and forfeits of police court. The police court clerk

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is appointed, and his duties are the keeping of accounts,
records of violations, etc.

Reference source:

Mr. Bradley Peace, City Clerk, Corbin, Ky.

Prof. Bernard Tallent, Instructor in Civics, Corbin High School.

CO4ST

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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①
Alice Baird

County Government.

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The jailer and sheriff are executive officers of our county, and are elected by the people for a period of four years. The sheriff executes all legal papers of the county, and is general peace officer. The jailer is custodian of the jail and its inmates. The superintendent of schools is another executive officer, elected by the board of education. There are five members of the board, and they are elected by the people.

The county has no legislative body of its own. The laws are made by the General Assembly of Kentucky.

COH. ST
The judicial department consists of a county judge and eight magistrates, who make up the fiscal court. These are all elected by the people for a term of four years. The judge is the presiding officer of the county court and fiscal court, and tries misdemeanors and petty civil cases. The magistrates help enforce the law in their various localities.

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City Government.

340

The mayor is the executive officer in our town. He is elected by the people for four years, and his duties are to see that the city ordinances are enforced.

The legislative branch is our city council, which consists of six members elected by the people for a term of two years. They pass all city ordinances, and are divided into different committees to look after the welfare of the town.

The city judge is our judicial officer, and is elected by the people for a term of four years. He tries all cases that are violations of the city ordinances.

The chief of police, city attorney, treasurer, clerk, superintendent of water plant, and city assessor are all elected by the city council and hold office for two years. The chief of police arrests offenders of the city ordinances, and the city attorney prosecutes them. The treasurer handles the money of the town, while the clerk keeps books and a record of all business transactions. The superintendent of the water plant takes care of the filtration plant, the water lines, reads the meters, and collects the water bills. The assessor lists the city property for taxation.

Reference sources:

Mayor E. E. Nelson, Williamsburg.

Supt. C. S. Wilson, County School Supt., Williamsburg.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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(5)

Cumberland Falls State Park is located in Whitley and McCreary counties, 18 mi. from Williamsburg. This 500 acres of virgin forest, mountains, streams, and mighty cataracts was a generous gift to Ky. from the late Senator T. Coleman DuPort, a native Kentuckian. Geographically, Cumberland Falls State Park is ideally situated, the climate being moderate and enjoyable the year around.

Cumberland Falls, a mecca for nature lovers for many years, comprises a vast tract of wild and rugged rocks, and rough, mountainous country where the camper, student, and nature lover will find opportunity for sport, study, or solitude. Its gorge has been called "The Valley of Big Rocks". Trees of many varieties are found here, as well as rhododendron, mountain laurel, and wild flowers.

COHIST

Cumberland Falls can be reached from US 25 or US 27 on Ky. 90. This spectacular waterfall is 68 ft. high and 125 ft. wide. On a clear morning the roar of the waters may be heard for a distance of 10 to 12 mi. above or below the Falls. Immediately behind the falling sheet of water is a cave in the rock, and a person can go almost across the river by a passage thru an arch, formed on one side by the rock and on the other by flashing waters. The country for 6 to 8 mi. above and below the Falls is very rugged, and presents to the eye of the traveler a succession of scenery as romantic and picturesque as

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

any in the State. The hills and mountains rise upon one another like clouds upon the horizon.

While the Falls is a scene of rare beauty, sightseers must not overlook the fact that the park has many other points of interest of scenery and beauty. Cumberland Falls is called "Kentucky's Niagara". The moonbow seen during the full moon on clear nights is a natural phenomenon occurring in the U. S. only at this place. There are few habitations for miles around in this rugged section; a mountain cabin here and there, and an occasional country store. The usual mode of transportation is horse-back or mule-back, with saddle bags for carrying luggage.

incorrect.

COHIST

Just beyond the Falls, on a ledge above the river is a quaint old building built in the sixties and known until recently as Brunson Inn, now called Moonbow Inn. On this building the moonbow when seen lightly touches its skirts; to the tired traveler this is the one spot where you can rest and sleep to your heart's content. Moonbow Inn is now being remodeled under the supervision of the State Park Director. The lines of the Inn will be kept as in the period of the sixties, with conveniences added including a water and sewerage system approved by the State Board of Health. The drinking water will be tested monthly. All dilapidated outhouses will be torn down, and the grounds landscaped with natural planting and trees from local forests.

The Federal Government has allotted a total of

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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\$81,800.94 to be used for materials, equipment, and supervision of work in the two camps at Cumberland Falls State Park. The projects that have been completed are as follows: bath-house, with a fine bathing beach that will accommodate 800 people; water and sewerage system; three beautiful shelter houses with large open fire-places; a parking space to accommodate 600 cars; five attractive log cabins with huge fire-places, two bedrooms, living room and all conveniences. The State has furnished these cabins and they are now rented.

COPIST

There is a custodian's lodge and a service building; and picnic areas with tables, seats and ovens. Much planting of shrubbery and native trees has been done on the grounds, and many miles of trails have been made in the Park to lead hikers to all points of interest. A telephone has been installed from Corbin to the Falls.

The most interesting project now under construction is a lodge which will be called "DuPont Lodge", in honor of the late Senator T. Coleman DuPont. This building will have every convenience, a large kitchen, dining room and lobby appropriately arranged. It is on a ridge overlooking Cumberland River in the heart of the pines, holly, and hemlock. There are a number of bedrooms now being added so that it can be used as a first class hotel.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Bibliography:

Ky. State Parks Annual. Ky. State Park Commission. 1935

Ky. Progress Magazine.

a. Parks edition. Summer 1933

b. Summer 1935.

History of Kentucky. Collins. pg. 758. (edition not given).

COHIST

Customs: Religions

Whitley Co.

Alice Baird

Customs: Religions

The procedure used in ordaining a minister is:

Whitley Co.

Baird

A council of ministers is organized of the same denominations. They

question the candidate as to his conversion, calling, knowledge of the Bible, belief of doctrine. A prayer by one of the council. The members of the council lay hands on the one ordained. The one being ordained must be in good standing with the people as well as the church. The Husband of one wife, the ruler of his own home, and a sober man.

Camp Meetings.

Whitley Co.

Alice Baird

There are not many camp meetings around here. The method used in excluding a member of the church is: The church appoints a committee to go see the offender, and see if he will come and make his confession to the church for the offense he has committed. If he comes and makes his confession, he is forgiven. If he doesn't the charge is brought before the church against him and the members vote to exclude him.

Representations, Myths, Customs and Folklore

Whitley Co.

Alice Baird

There is a house in Corbin that is said to be haunted. There are different noises to be heard there. Sometimes at night in the kitchen a noise like the kitchen cabinet falling over, dishes crashing, cups and saucers roll around on the floor, but on entering there is nothing to be seen or heard and everything is in place. Then in one of the front rooms of the house at night when there is no light there seems to be some one that walks in and around within the room. The noise is heard by all but no one sees anything. No family lives in this house very long at a time, for if anyone lives there for as many as six months at a time some member of the family will die. The story back of this is, that some years ago murder was committed at this place.

If you wish the State Office to enter into correspondence with any individuals or agencies in your territory, give names and reasons.

Signed

Local Field Worker

112935-H-2

Superstitions

Williamsburg, Whitely co., Ky

Alice Baird

There is a remedy for goiter known

to many in this section which is: Catch a frog and hold it on the goiter for 15 minutes and then put the frog back in the same place where it was picked up, and not wash the neck until the next.

In three days time get another frog and do as before, in another three days go through the same routine again. Many think this is a sure remedy or cure.

Some folks believe the first snake you see in the spring represents a great enemy, and that if you kill the snake you can out-do or overcome the enemy, and if the snake gets away, the enemy will win. It is bad luck to start somewhere and turn back, unless you turn back three times to avert the ill-omen. It is bad luck for a black cat to cross the road in front of you. But if you pull a thread out of your dress and throw it down in the path no harm will come to you.

The dove is considered sacred by some because it was the dove that was sent out from the Ark by Noah and it brought back the olive branch. Some consider the lamb sacred because it is used in the Bible to represent humility.

If you kill a snake and hang it up with its belly toward the sun it will cause a rain.

There is a saying that if your hair is cut in march you will be forgetful the rest of the year. There is also a superstition that if you throw hair out of doors where birds can get it and build a nest with it you will have a lot of headaches.

Corbin, Kentucky.

Georgia Ballard
694

Cumberland Falls State Park. The chief attraction of the Park is Cumberland Falls, on Cumberland River 18 mi. from Corbin. On Ky. 90 highway, connecting with US 25 and US 27, the Falls and Park are easily reached from Corbin or Williamsburg.

Cumberland Falls, known as "Kentucky's Niagara" and said to be the second highest E. of the Rocky Mountains, has a sheer drop of 68 ft., then falling into a hole in the solid rock 60 ft. deep. The Falls are 125 ft. in width.

The "Moonbow", seen on a clear, moonlight night at Cumberland Falls, is a natural phenomenon found nowhere else in the W. hemisphere. A "Moonbow", similiar to a rainbow after a gentle rain, is known at only one other place, Victoria Falls in S. Africa.

The late Senator T. Coleman DuPont purchased and presented Cumberland Falls to his native state of Ky. in 1930. The Park area today contains approximately 500 acres, largely virgin forest.

On the S. Side of the river is a cliff-walk, a narrow ledge high above the water. It winds around the hillside until it reaches the top where a shelter house is located. This trail also extends on down the river about one-half mi. to "Lookout Point", where a wonderful view of the plunging water and gorge below the Falls may be had.

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COHIST

Corbin, Kentucky.

About 400 ft. below the Falls is what is called the "Valley of Rocks". Here are huge rocks, as high as 40 or 50 ft. above the water, weighing many tons.

There is a trail from the hotel above the Falls, winding down of the S. side of the river and extending under the Falls. From this point can be seen thousands of icicles in freezing weather, while in the summer there is a cool breeze from the Falls at all times. This same trail, retraced back to the hotel level takes you in a round-about way to "Lovers' Leap", a high point above the "Valley of Rocks". There you get an even better view of the mighty cataract. Here is located a monument in honor of T. Coleman DuPont, donor of Cumberland Falls to Ky.

On the same side of the river to the right is the bathing beach. Recently there was a large bath-house added to the Park for the convenience of bathers. Stone steps lead down from "Lovers' Leap" to this point.

About one-half mi. down the river from the Falls is "Little Eagle Falls", small but picturesque. This point is surrounded by hills, heavily wooded and here no civilization has touched.

Corbin, Kentucky.

The Falls gets its name indirectly from Dr. Thomas Walker, the first settler in Ky., 1750. When he was leading a group of Virginians into Kentucky, he named the river "Cumberland", in honor of an English noble who held the title of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. Thus Cumberland Falls got its name.

✓ As to early history of the Falls and the district around; the Indians battle of Shiloh was fought 2 mi. from the Falls in defense of "the place of worship". This place of worship was undoubtedly Cumberland Falls, as we find other references to the fact that the red men worshiped this cataract. Little Eagle Falls was guarded both night and day by the Indians.

Legend says that proceeding the Indians was a still older civilization, or semi-civilization, the Aztec, which once sought the conquest of North America. The Aztecs were turned back near what is now Lexington, Ky. Their retreat led them across the river above Cumberland Falls and on to Mexico. Before these were the mysterious, half-mythical "moon-faced people" who lived and buried by the rule of seven. Skeletons and chests from near Cumberland Falls have gone to the museum of Harvard Univ. ✓

Uréle "Pete" Salmons, an old resident of Corbin says he was reared 10 mi. from the Falls but never saw them. He also states that at times he could hear the roar of the cataract during a tide.

Before 1927 by automobile road from Corbin it was 76 mi., and if the trail was used on the Corbin side of the river a wagon was necessary.

Corbin, Kentucky.

Until July 10, 1927 no automobile had ever gone to Cumberland Falls and back on the Corbin side of the river. A special model "T" Ford was then rigged up and some "trail-blazers" set out.

The Corbin Kiwanis Club, in charge of the trail-blazing soon realized they had a gigantic task. They then asked the assistance of the Kiwanis and other civic organizations all over the state. Collectively the plans were carried far enough to settle down to the actual work of road building. Concluding the state campaign, an airplane was used in throwing out thousands of circulars over the area around Corbin before the final meeting of the residents of the area, at which time the general set-up was started. Six weeks of real work followed. Hundreds of our people worked to finish the trail and the wooded bridge made of some 1,200 trees. The bridge was 30 ft. high and 200 ft. long, spanning a broken gap on the ridge that carried the trail the last 4 mi. to the Falls.

True to Ky. traditions the trail was completed some two or three days before the opening date, Sept 22. The Governor was present, and 500 cars were in the parade to the Falls. Pathe News camera-men were there and the Governor drove a golden spike in the bridge to dedicate the trail. This "Kiwanis Trail", passable only in summer, remained from 1927 to 1931; then the "grade and drain" highway took its place. On September 7, 1931 the scenic highway was dedicated. In 1931 there were 2,735 cars, from 17 states,

Corbin, Kentucky.

passing one way across the new concrete bridge which replaced the old wooden one. In 1932 a stone covering was placed on the new grade, followed by concrete in 1934, forever opening Cumberland Falls to the world for the year around.

At present Cumberland Falls State Park has 25 mi. of trails winding through the area. Sometimes these lead across broken gaps by rustic foot-bridges; the plan has been "stick to Nature". All buildings are made of the natural local material, trees and stone; all trails have a rock footing so that they are usable in case of sloppy weather,

There are 8 acres of camping ground with tables and benches at every camp-site, and 80 camp stoves. Added to this are 12 acres of picnic grounds, with 100 picnic tables and 8 built-up stone fountains.

The DuPont Lodge, located about one mi. from the Falls is built of natural wood and stone. The chandeliers are wagon wheels, with electric lights at every spoke. At present 26 rooms are being added to the left wing of the Lodge.

A parking area has been made that will hold about 500 cars. A free ferry above the Falls carries cars across when the river is too high to ford.

Recently there has been completed 15 over-night log and stone cabins. Some of these have two bed rooms and a kitchen, while others have only one room. All have a stone fireplace, and are furnished by the State.

Corbin, Kentucky.

Within the Park is an aquarium with fish from local waters, arranged and managed by a native boy. Additions to the already interesting collection are made almost daily.

On a ledge above the Falls is a quaint building built in the sixties and known until recently as "Brunson Inn", now called "Moonbow Inn". Moonbow Inn was recently remodeled, but the lines of the inn were kept as in the period of the sixties. Several conveniences were added, including running water and a sewerage system approved by the State Board of Health. All dilapidated out-houses were torn down and the ground landscaped with natural planting and trees.

Bibliography:

Cumberland Falls of Kentucky. (booklet) Lois Purcell Hoe1. Paducah, Ky.
Ky. State Parks Annual. Ky. Park Commission. 1935.
Kiwanis Club Magazine. various issues.

Reference sources:

Mr. H. E. Wentworth, Supt., Cumberland Falls State Park.
Mr. Robt. A. Blair, Secty., Chamber of Commerce, Corbin, Ky.

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File 31

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

Early History of Cumberland Falls.

Cumberland Falls which is now the most beautiful and noted scenic spot in Whitley County, was unknown to man until around the latter part of the 18th century. Most of the settlers around Cumberland Falls for miles came from North Carolina and Virginia.

Matthew Walton and Adam Shephard obtained a patent for four hundred (400) Acres of land on which is the changed Cumberland Falls, August 9, 1800. This property changed hands different times and in 1850 Lewis Renfro got the property and built a log house near the Falls, and it was while he lived there that the people became interested in the scenery of this place.

Because of usage forest trails became paths, and with the help of the men of the country, these paths became wagon roads when the men would work the roads in the spring. The folks at Renfro's would prepare and give them a good country dinner of mutton, wild turkey, shuck beans, wild greens, pickled polk stalks, dried pumpkin pies, old fashioned fruit cake and other delicious food.

With the coming of the roads, came the people to the Falls. No greater sport was enjoyed by the young country folks, and older ones too, than to dress up in their best and go to the Falls.

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Alice Baird

The women would wear home made linsey dresses, and split bonnets while the men wore, hunting shirts, yarn "galluses" and home made straw hats.

At an early date a ladder of twenty-five (25) or thirty (30) feet long was made and placed just a few feet from the Falls. It extended from the top of the bank near the Hotel down the rough rugged bank to within a few feet of the water. A path was then made around the side of the bank and lead to a cave back under the Falls. Down this ladder and back into this cave was an experience for many an adventuresome youngster.

Men who were interested in fishing and hunting would go and stay sometimes several days sometimes they would camp out and some times get their lodging at the Renfro's, but for some reason Mr. Renfro didn't make much improvement.

He sold the Falls to some men by the name of Owens and Myers. They were men of foresight and vision. They realized that the Falls were naturally beautiful and people were interested in them from far and near. They could see that these people who came needed some place to eat and sleep. They saw it also as a business proposition to themselves.

So they decided to build a hotel at the Falls, but where were they to get the lumber. There wasn't a mill any where in that part of the country. But the lumber must come from some where.

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At this time there was a saw mill on Jellico Creek some twenty (20) or twenty-five (25) miles away. Here they had the lumber sawed and floated it down the creek on a raft to the river and then down the river to the Falls. Every thing for the building had to be brought down the river this way.

So the first hotel was built about 1875. It was destroyed by fire not long afterwards. These men soon erected another building containing ten (10) or twelve (12) rooms. It was boxed and stripped inside and out. The furniture was all home made. The bed steads were made of lumber nailed together. This same building is in use today, but has been added to until it contains twenty-five (25) or thirty (30) rooms. Some of the furniture is still there.

All the heat they had was big open wood fire places, save a stove in the kitchen, but at that time they did not need much heating system, for the hotel was not open during the cold months. The country roads were bad in winter and the scenery and fishing were no attraction either.

H. C. Brunson owned the Falls next and the Hotel became known as the Brunson Inn. It is today the Moonbow Inn.

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Reference Source:

Mrs. Martha Higginbotham, Williamsburg, Ky

Mrs. Sallie Owens, Williamsburg, Ky.

Henry Young, Williamsburg, Ky

Rayworth Vanover, Yaden, Ky. (An old resident, 83 years of age who lived here when the first hotel was built.)

Charlie West, Williamsburg, Ky.

Dates and transfers were gathered from old records in Clerk's office at the court house in Williamsburg, Ky.

Williasburg, Whitley co., Ky

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Early Marriage Customs

Marriage customs have changed very much in the last fifty or seventy five years in this section. It was customary for the man to ask the bride-to-be's father if he would give him his daughter for a wife.

If he consented to the marriage, the wedding was planned for at the home of the Bride. It mattered not whether the parents were poor or wealthy, it was planned to be a home wedding, the circumstances of the family determined the size of the wedding as to the attendants, number of guests, and feasts and other planning.

For weeks before the wedding the bride-to-be would piece quilts sew, and make many things for the home. The wedding dress was an item of interest. She or some of her family always made it.

The wedding day arrived, it was considered the brides day, and was thought to be very unlucky for her if it was a rainy day. There was a belief that the rain drops represented her future troubles. Whereas if it had been a clear day, she could look forward to a bright and happy future. If it was a very prominent family, they would have a brides maid and a best man for the wedding ceremony. The ceremony was preformed by a minister friend of the brides family. Relation and friends of the bride and groom were oth there. The ceremony was usually in the morning, and then a wedding dinner was served to all the guests.

That night after the wedding the couple were charriaried by their friends. The more noise the better and it was kept up until the groom set them up with something to eat or drink.

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If he didn't treat them in some way they were always ready to ride him on a rail to a creek or river and throw him in. He knew the customs and usually prepared for it by getting the treat before hand. Sometimes there would be an old fashion square dance that night.

The next day after the wedding was the bridegrooms day. He took his bride home with him on this day, and it was a day of merriment. A big dinner was served to friends and relatives by his people. The celebration at his home was called the infair. The bride always had a nice new dress for this occasion, which was known as the infair dress.

Wedding presents were not given by guests and friends as they are today. Only by the immediate family usually. The brides and groom's father and mother when able would give them a lot of the necessary things to go to house keeping with. Showers for a bride were unheard of.

If the bride's father refused to consent to the marriage, they usually slipped off and got married any way. If there was some disagreement between parties of families to the extent that they knew or doubted it being agreeable to the parents, they just slipped away and were married. In this kind of a case there was no celebration save a charivari the first nite after the couple were married or as soon as friends heard of the marriage.

Reference source:

Mrs. Tavia Meadors, Williamsburg, Ky
Mrs. Rosa Johnson, Williamsburg, Ky

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"Customs in the Cumberland Falls section" The customs of these people have not changed very much in recent years as in most parts of the state. There are different reasons for this.

The territory is sparsely settled. Sometimes a family will live a number of miles from anyone, thus they are deprived the priviledge of learning anything new from others by association.

The territory is so rough and mountainous that roads are few therefore, not much travel save tourists going to and from the Falls. So few outside customs have been brought in. Man made changes have not yet transformed this Wilderness.

Many homesteads that were obtained by a patent a hundred years ago or more, still belong to the decendants of the original owners. It has just been handed down from one generation to another.

In many homes the men and women still wear home knitted yarn socks and stockings. The men and women both smoke pipes, and in some places they still use the long stem stone pipes.

Some peculiar happening or custom has caused the nameing of many places, and the name has stuck as well as the custom. The Lick Log Spring, a few miles from the Falls was named because years ago people cut the top side off of a number of logs and sprinkled salt on them to attract deer to that place. The deer would come and lick the salt on the logs and go to the spring near by for water. The hunters would hide close by and when the deer came they were sure of their game.

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Georgia Ballard

Federal Buildings.

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Post Office. The first post office in this district was called "Whippoorwill", located at the present junction on US 25-E and US 25-W. Mail reached this point by men riding on horse-back from Livingston, where the railroad ended. From Whippoorwill the mail was then carried on as far as what is now known as Woodbine, then Joe Field. The mail reached here only twice-a-week at that. This continued until 1884, when the railroad came through. The first post office in Corbin was in an abandoned box-car with a partition on one side, used as a station-house. But this did not last long, when Corbin started it progressed rapidly.

From the old box-car the post office was moved to Mr. Bryant's store, one of the first stores in Corbin. It was moved several times, and at times was in the postmaster's home.

Today our post office is on Center Street, but we have been given a \$66,000.00 allotment to build a new one. There are two sites now under consideration.

City Buildings.

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The first court house for Corbin was located on Barbourville St., where Gallagher's Dry Cleaning establishment is now located. The jail was located where the L. & N. R. R. main-line and high-line intersect and constructed very crudely.

The court house, which still stands, but is no longer used as a court house was built in 1904. The first floor

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now serves as the jail and living quarters for the jailer. The upper floor is used for city trials in other words a city court room.

The municipal light and water company building is owned by the city. Corbin gets her water from deep wells and has a constant and pure supply.

The Masonic Hall is owned by the city. Housed within this building are the fire department, office space, and a large sewing room used by the WPA.

Reference Source:

Dr. W. M. Steele, Corbin.

Mr. J. L. Eaton, Corbin.

Prof. H. A. Howard, Corbin

Mrs. J. H. Parker, Corbin.

(1)

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Fish Hatchery.190
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The Gatliff Fish Hatchery, in Whitley co., about 3 mi. from Williamsburg, was built in 1929. There are 30 acres in this plant, with 11 acres of it in ponds. The water supply is obtained from Watts Creek by means of a dam or levee. There are 7 ponds at this place, and 5 more are needed.

The large-mouth, small-mouth, and Kentucky bass are raised here at the rate of 1,000,000 per year. They are kept in the hatchery from 10 days to 3 months, and then distributed to different streams thruout the state.

The Gatliff Hatchery is operated by the Ky. State Fish and Game Commission, and is now under the Supervision of Mr. John Arthur.

Reference source:

Mr. John Arthur, Superintendent of Hatchery, Williamsburg.

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Alice Baird

Flora and Fauna

There are many wild flowers in S. E. Kentucky. The most common ones found are:

Honeysuckle	Dogwood
Violets	Redbud
Daisies	Purple wood sarrel
Sweet William	Goldenrod
Trilliums	wild Rose

The three main roots are the ginseng, columbine, and Bowman's root.

The edible berries found in this section are:

Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, and dewberries

The most common trees in this section of the county are:

Chestnut	Magnolias
Oak	large leaf Magnolias
Pine	Hemlock
Maple	Holly
Hickory	Sweet gum.

Most of the large trees are cut out of our woods, but in some parts of the county there are still virgin forest.

There are different kinds of wild poison plants.

The poison Ivy, Indian Oak, Indian turnips, wild parsnips.

The small animals are foxes, rabbits, squirrels, groundhogs, Oppossums. The deer was a native of the mountains but most of them have been killed out, we have a few deer here now.

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Alice Baird

Folklore and Customs

Halloween is celebrated very extensively in this section. Most schools and clubs celebrate with some kind of a party suitable for the time. The costumes, games, the food and entertainment in general are of a ghostly nature. The public gather in the small towns, where the fun-loving part of the crowd, are masqued and dressed in all kinds of odd, peculiar and disguising clothes. Many stand by and enjoy the looks and pranks of the merry makers.

There is not very much celebration connected with the fourth of July in Whitley county. A few fire crackers are heard and some families put out a flag, but no general celebration.

There is a belief among the older folks of this section, that the ground hog comes out of his hole on February 2nd and if he sees his shadow, he will return and stay for forty more days, and this means that there will be forty more days of winter weather.

Human Life.

Some people believe that a child born on Christmas Day will be able to understand the speech of animals. There is a saying that if a baby smiles in its sleep angels are talking to it.

It is considered very unlucky for a girl to get married on a rainy day. The rain drops represent the future troubles. Whereas, if it had been a clear day, she could look forward to a bright and happy future.

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Death.

It is a custom to keep a dead body at the home, and friends and relatives sit up day and night with the corpse until burial. The old fashioned people sing songs and have a prayer over their dead before midnight.

Charivaries.

The old fashioned charivari still has its place in this section for the newly married. The more noise the better and it usually is kept up until the groom "sets them up". The newly married that go away on a wedding trip or honey-moon sometimes get a shower of rice and old shoes on them before they leave.

Square dance.

The old fashioned square dance died out for many years but has been renewed and there has been several around at different places lately. Singing schools are taught in the rural district sections.

Corn Huskings.

Corn huskings are still taught out in the rural parts of the country for the amusement of all, as they are all old favorites in the county. They run races to see who will find the most speckled ears of corn. The Woman always prepares a good dinner of chicken, country Ham, pies, cakes, fruits and vegetables.

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Alice Baird

Burial Parties.

There used to be burial parties, where the friends and relatives of the deceased would bury the corpse, and then sometimes later in the year they would conduct the funeral services. This custom is fast dying out.

Donations

The pastors of churches are usually the recipient of these, the necessity of life and the home are usually given. They are commonly known as surprise parties.

Women still have quiltings. Sometimes they are in town and some times the country. If it is held in either place it is an all day social affair as well as a quilting. Eating again plays a big part.

Spelling Bees

Spelling bees are held in our schools in nearly all parts of the county.

Camp Meetings.

There are not many camp meetings around here. The method used in excluding a member of the church is: The church appoints a committee to go see the offender, and see if he will come and make his confession to the church for the offense he has committed. If he comes and makes his confession he is forgiven. If he doesn't the charge is brought before the church against him and the members vote to exclude him.

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Alice Baird
A

The procedure used in ordaining a minister is:

A council of ministers is organized of the same denominations. They question the candidate as to his conversion, calling, knowledge of the Bible, belief of doctrine. A prayer by one of the council. The members of the council lay hands on the one ordained. The one being ordained must be in good standing with the public as well as the church. The Husband of one wife, the ruler of his own home, and a sober man.

Reference Sources:

Mrs Hettie Taylor, a lady who lived in Whitely county.

M. A. Mauney, an old dancer, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mrs. Rachel Meadors.

Mrs. Garrett Moses, Merchand business, Williamsburg, Ky.

Rev. Evan Lovitt, pastor, Williamsburg, Ky.

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Alice Baird

Folklore and Folkways

Years ago when this part of the State was mostly forest and game was plentiful, bear hunting was a great sport and also a source for their meat supply.

One day Mr. Jones who lived on Spruce Creek, went hunting. While standing on a high ledge of rock he killed a bear below. Just as soon as he shot the bear below, he heard something behind him. He turned quickly and saw a bear approaching in the direction. He had no time to think, but he quickly loaded his rifle with powder, as he had no bullets left, as the bear got close to him he rammed the rifle in the bears mouth and pulled the trigger, the bear fell dead, not killed by bullets but by powder.

Deer Hunting was enjoyed and practised by most early settlers in this section of the country. A good place to get deer was to go to the place where the deer of that particular range came to drink. It was usually a spring under a cliff or in the side of the hill, and paths would be made to and from this spring by the deer making regular trips here for water.

Mr. Jones was out hunting one day and came to one of these springs and decided to wait for a deer. He stationed himself among the bushes above the spring, after getting located

and patiently waiting for the coming of a deer, he was surprised to notice he was not waiting alone. For over to the side of the road, on a bent-over tree sat a panther waiting very ~~xxx~~ calm. The Panther sat there and did not molest Mr. Jones, for he was also waiting for prey.

In a short time a deer came down the path, and when it was near the stooped tree the panther jumped and landed on the deer killing it. Mr. Jones looked on.

The Panther then climbed back up in the tree and took its seat, soon another deer came along, the panther again leaped down on the deer and killed it. Soon the third deer came along and again the Panther gave a leap and the third deer lay dead. The panther did not want the deers to eat it was merely a game with him..

Soon Mr. Jones decided that was enough meat for one day so he aimed at the panther who sat on the tree and lay wait for the fourth deer, killing it and leaving his hiding place he gathered the three deers and went home.

Mr. Jones tells the story of killing a panther and bringing home three deer and firing only one shot, some can not understand how it was done.

Reference source:

Mrs. H. T. Wilson, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mrs. J. H. Davis, Williamsburg, Ky.

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Alice Baird

Folkways and Customs.

There is a house in Corbin that is said to be haunted. There are different noises to be heard there. Sometimes at night in the kitchen a noise like the kitchen cabinet falling over, dishes crashing, cups and saucers roll around on the floor, but on entering there is nothing to be seen or heard and everything is in place. Then in one of the front rooms of the house at night when there is no light there seems to be some one that walks in and around within the room. The noise is heard by all but no one sees anything. No family lives in this house very long at a time, for if anyone lives there for as many as six months at a time some member of the family will die. The story back of this is, that some years ago murder was committed at this place.

Animal and Plant Life.

There is a saying that if a chicken will lay in the sun with its wings outspread it is going to rain. The dragon-fly is often called the "snake feeder" and the spotted salamander is called the "barking dog". Years ago old folks in the country said that if one of these barked at a person, it was a sign he or she was going to die.

Skunk oil is good for rheumatism and croup. Poultices made of popk roots are good for rheumatism. There is a remedy for goiter known

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to many in this section which is: Catch a frog and hold it on the goiter for 15 minutes and then put the frog back in the same place where it was picked up, and not wash the neck until the next. In three days time get another frog and do as before, in another three days go through the same routine again. Many think this is a sure remedy or cure.

Some folks believe the first snake you see in the spring represents a great enemy, and that if you kill the snake you can out-do or overcome the enemy, and if the snake gets away, the enemy will win. It is bad luck to start somewhere and turn back, unless you turn back three times to avert the ill-omen. It is bad luck for a black cat to cross the road in front of you. But if you pull a thread out of your dress and throw it down in the path no harm will come to you.

The dove is considered sacred by some because it was the dove that was sent out from the Ark by Noah and it brought back the olive branch. Some consider the lamb sacred because it is used in the Bible to represent humility.

If you kill a snake and hang it up with its belly toward the sun it will cause a rain.

There is a saying that if your hair is cut in march you will be forgetful the rest of the year. There is also a superstition that if you throw hair out of doors where birds can get it and build a nest with it you will have a lot of headaches.

COHIST

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There is a belief that if you have a tooth pulled and never put your tongue in the cavity, a gold tooth will replace that one that was pulled out. Children believe that if a tooth is pulled and put under their pillow it will turn into money. When a child has a tooth pulled and puts it under its pillow it is usually taken away by the mother and some silver money is placed where the tooth was. Children are often told that if they have a tooth pulled and throw it away and a dog comes along and steps on it, a dog tooth will grow in the place of the one pulled.

Reference Source:

Mrs. J. A. Walker, Williamsburg, Ky. (once lived in the haunted house in Corbin, Kentucky)

Mrs. Hettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. T. Y. Baird, Williamsburg, Ky.

Miss Emma Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky.

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COHIST
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Folkways, Customs.

Holidays. New Years is not celebrated very much around here, but there is a prevailing belief among many people that whatever you do on New Years you will do all the year around. Some try to not work very much, thinking that they will not have to work much during the year.

Lincoln's birthday and Washington's birthday ~~are~~ not celebrated very much in Whitley co., but St. Valentine's Day is a jovial time for lots of people, especially the children. Valentines, both pretty and comical, are sent by many.

April Fool Day is a favorite day with fun-loving people; all kinds of mischevious tricks are entered into.

Thanksgiving is celebrated by the rural folks in trying to have the best dinner possible on that day. People in some of the towns celebrate in a little different way. All the churches of every denomination come together and have a Union Thanksgiving Service. The unfortunate of the community are given baskets of food for the day. The giver and receiver are both made happy, and both commemorate the day. This is a favorite hunting day with many men.

Christmas is a very lively time in most places, and has been all down thru the years. Years ago there was much drinking and hilarity. Then, a few years later, the Christmas season would begin with the close of school, when they would have entertainments and Christmas Tree.

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Children were especially happy with stick-candy and "store bought" dolls and toys. But people are more solemn and serious in later years. The Christmas spirit is shown by giving presents that are useful, instead of being ornamental. Children have many toys, candies, and fruits. Most plays, songs, and entertainments of recent years at this season commemorate the birth of Christ, and children's plays feature Santa Claus. In some towns there is an early 6:00 o'clock service on Christmas morning.

Decoration Day is celebrated by many people in the county. In the country sections where there is more than one graveyard, there will be a Decoration service at one graveyard on Sunday, and the next Sunday at the other graveyard. At these services there is singing and preaching, and then the graves are decorated by relatives and friends of the deceased. Where there are not enough flowers to decorate, many artificial flowers are made. Sometimes lodges and organisations will have a patriotic service in honor of their dead.

Court Days have changed considerable in the last ten to fifteen years. Years ago the judge would take most of the first day, or perhaps all, to expound or explain the law and for instructions, but now he uses the first hour or so and court is soon straightened out and in full swing. Everybody and his neighbor still comes to town on court day. Street corners and public places are stopping places for these folks, and here they tell each other what they have been doing, and what has happened lately around them, so the news of the county is exchanged and spread.

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Alice Baird--

The "jockey lot" is the center of attraction for some. If any one is interested in selling or buying a horse this is where you will find him.

People still collect patches for quilts, but in a little different way. The old custom was to get as many different pieces from as many different people as possible. Many women will piece a crazy quilt in which they get as many pieces as possible from their relatives. Many times these quilts were of silk or woolen material, and then they would needle-work the seams and embroider the pieces; now the fad has been changed and renewed on a more systematic plan. Many trade or exchange enough to piece a whole block of the same kind and color.

We still have a "jockey lot" in our town, with several hitching posts, and there are a few watering troughs in the county.

The ice harvest is a thing of the past, since ice is made the year around in different places in the county. The Electric refrigerators are fast coming in.

Log-rollings are about past, but only a few years ago they were helpful and enjoyable to all who participated.

Corn-shucking or corn-husking is still a favorite in the county, but there are not as many as there used to be. Years ago a jug of whiskey would be hid in the bottom of the corn pile. Then they would also run races to see who could find the most red ears or the speckled ears. The speckled ears counted 5 and the red ears counted 10. The women always prepared a good dinner of chicken and dumplings, or maybe turkey, country ham, pies, cakes, and many kinds of fruits and vegetables. After the

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day's work they would play games, and many times have an old-fashioned square dance. Country people like to play pranks and surprise their neighbors, so in a few cases the men have gone at night on the night before the corn-shucking, and shucked the corn after the owner had gone to bed, just for the fun of a joke.

Women still have quiltings; sometimes in the town, and some times in the country. It is an all-day social affair as well as a quilting. The women talk and tell jokes, laugh and talk all day. Eating again plays a big part. An old fashioned closing for the day was for four young girls to get hold of each of the corners of the new quilt, and some one throw a cat into the middle of it. They would shake the quilt until the cat jumped out, and which ever way it jumped the one holding that corner was supposed to get married next.

There is plenty of sorghum making in the county yet, but there is not very much celebration.

Many farmers still go by the almanac weather predictions. Many won't plant seeds on barren days, because they think they won't raise any crops; some won't plant corn on the "new of the moon", saying that it grows too tall and won't have ears of any size. Many farmers plant crops that make their yield in the ground on the "old of the moon" saying that if it is planted on the "new of the moon" they grow to the top of the ground and do no good.

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In some cases the men milk and in some the women; in a few cases the women cut the wood and help in the fields.

There are a few cases in this county where side-saddles and riding-skirts are used, but carpet bags are gone.

Quill-pens and the long S are not used any more; they have never used pounds and shillings in Whitley county. The county was set-up in 1818.

I haven't found any record where there were ever any stage-coaches used in this section. There is very little spinning and weaving in the county now. I don't know of any one who makes candles, but there are plenty of people who make soap. I don't know of any grease lamps, but there are plenty of home-made shuck-mattresses and straw-mattresses, also feather-beds in this section. Some people in the country still knit socks, but there is not much weaving, if any. Store vessels have taken the place of cedar buckets, tubs, and barrels. Most country people still dry apples, and have hams, sausage, and bacon, and sell the same if they have more than they need for their own use.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Reference sources:-- (Partial list)

Hon. L. O. Siler, Attorney, old resident, Whitley county and Williamsburg, Ky.
Mrs. Rachel Meadors, old resident, Jellico Creek section of Whitley county, Ky.
Mrs. Garrett Moses, reared on Jellico Creek, taught school on Wolfe Creek,
now employed in store in Williamsburg--has had extended contacts with people
from all sections of the county.

Note to State Editors: The Local Guide Worker writes: "I talked with people that have lived in remote parts of the county. When I told them my subject, they began talking, and before I could get any notes on one subject they would be talking on another..... So we just talked these subjects over. In some cases I gave them the list sent me and let them talk. "

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Alice Baird

Folkways & CustomsWeather lore

There is a belief that there will be as many snows during a winter as there are fogs in the preceding August. If it thunders in February it will frost the same time in May. If it rains when the sun is shining it will rain again to-morrow. If it rains on Monday it will rain two more days that week. If smoke and wind come down the chimney it is a sign that it is going to rain. Friday is said to be the fairest or foulest day of the week. If there is a heavy foliage during the summer it indicates a cold long winter. When animals have a thick coat of fur it denotes a cold winter. When ears of corn have a thick shuck on them it is a good sign that the winter will be long, and cold.

Loon-lore

Some think it very unlucky to see the new moon thru the branches of a tree. If you see the new moon over the left shoulder, make a wish and it will be fulfilled. If you make a wish when you see the new moon, and then kiss the first person you meet, the wish will come true.

If you sleep in the moonlight it will bring you bad luck.

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Cures by means of Amulets and incantations.

Carry a buck-eye in your pocket and it will cure rheumatism. If you carry a rabbit's foot in your pocket some think it will bring good luck. To wear a nut-meg on a string around your neck and hanging down your back will bring good luck. Red pepper worn in the bottom of your shoe will cure rheumatism. Wear a string of green glass beads around your neck to strengthen your eye-sight.

Love charms, Philters, conjure bags.

The first time you sleep under a new quilt, it is said the dreams you have on that night will surely come true. Place a four-leaf clover under your pillow and if you are a single person you will dream of your future wife, or husband. When sleeping in a strange room, name the four corners of the room, for four of your boy friends and when you awake and face one of the corners that is the one who loves you best.

When two girls sleep to-gether for the first time and tie their toes together with a small piece of string, both of them pull for the hardest and the one getting the smallest or shortest piece of string is the one that will get married first.

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In the country where there are rail fences, a girl can soon discover her future husband by going to these fences nine nights and cutting notches on a different place every night and on the ninth night she will go to the fence and her future husband will appear.

Omens.

Anyone having long fingernails will have to scratch for a living. Moles on the neck, money by the peck. If a girl has fingers long enough to that she is able to touch the ends of her fore-finger and little finger back of the other fingers she will be able to marry whom ever she wishes to marry.

Little ears denote stinginess. A woman whose second toe is longer than her big toe is said to be able to rule her husband. Green eyes denote jealousy. Red hair denotes a fiery temper. Long fingers denote musicians.

Warts, causes and cures.

Warts on your hands indicate that you have been playing with frogs. A remedy for these warts are to steal a dish-rag and rub the warts with it, and then take the dish-rag and bury it. Take a string and tie as many knots in it as there are warts on your hands and bury the string and when the string rots the warts will

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go off. Another plan to get rid of warts are to cut a cross on the wart with a pocket knife and say a few words over it and the wart will disappear.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. J. H. Davis,	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Rev. E. H. Wigson,	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Mrs. Agnes Wilson,	" "
Emma Campbell,	" "
Mrs. J. B. White	" "
Mrs. Minnie Patrick	" "
Mrs. W. L. Moore	" "
Mrs. T. Y. Baird	" "

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Alice Baird

Folkways, Historic.

Because of the location and late development of Whitey county, there were not many slaves here. But some of the prominent families had negroes.

There was no auction block where slaves were sold publicly, but there were slaves and slave drivers would collect up the slaves and take them other places and would sell them.

Most of the families who had slaves, would have cabins for them to live in. In some cases they were well fed, clothed, and had good treatment in every way, but in other cases they were treated more like animals or beasts. It has been told that some masters would whip their slaves until the blood ran from the strips and gashes in their backs then they would have them stand in barrels of salted water, so as to keep blood poison from setting-up in the wounds.

After the Civil war, the ones that had good masters stayed on with them, while others settled in little homes of their own.

In some cases, in the families the daughters were each given a colored maid when they married. These maids were not to be sold but were to be kept in the family. There are not many colored people in Williamsburg, and most of them came from other states or at least other counties.

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COHIST

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There is a report of ~~major~~ a General of the State of Kentucky for years 1861-1866, in the Whitey county court house at Williamsburg, Ky.

There also is another report in this court house of the Civil War, compiled and edited by Abner Harris, compiler of war Records.

There is a history of Whitey county in the World War 1917-1919 in the clerks office at Williamsburg. It was prepared by miss Martha Mason and Fred P. Caldwell, state war historian.

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"Aunt Julia" Marcum, a nationally known woman member of the G. A. R. was given a Military Funeral May 8, 1936 at the Christian Church in Williamsburg, Ky. This 91 year old woman member for the Grand Army of the Republic died early Saturday morning at her home on Main Street. She had been ill since last November, her strength gradually failing after an attack of pneumonia. She was the only woman in the United States to get a Government pension as a fighter. Members of Whitely Post no 58, the American Legion, were pallbearers, and a special detail from company D 149th infantry formed the Military escort. A letter from President Roosevelt to "Aunt Julia", written only a few weeks before, in which he expressed concern over her illness was read.

At the conclusion of this service in the church, the casket was draped with the flag of the United States and borne to Highland Cemetery for burial. As the body was lowered into the grave, two buglers selected from the local Boy Scout Troop, sounded taps for "Aunt Julia".

It was in the fall of '61 that she earned her own pension. She was only sixteen then. Hiram Marcum, her father and his family lived in Scott county, Tennessee. Marcum was a leading organizer of an underground railroad that slipped union sympathisers north to where they could join Lincoln's army. and his home was an important depot. Word of Marcum's work got to southern officers

Williamsburg, Whitey co., Ky

Alice Baird

and they decided to put an end to it.

It was not a regular army unit however, that got to the marcum home first, a party from the southern camp decided to take matters in their own home and surrounded the marcum home at two o'clock in the morning. Threats were shouted as the men closed in on the place. One 200 pound giant broke into the house. One of the girls had left the others and the marander grabbed her in the darkness.

Her scream brought Julia carrying an axe she had "Grabbed up"

He threatened to kill her then, and she turned and hit him with the axe. The man fired his rifle. Julia felt a flash of pain and saw in the dim light that a finger was gone. With her good hand she continued to swing the axe, fighting for her life in the dark. With a bayonet he stabbed her in the face, piercing her skull and putting out an eye, but she kept on fighting.

Her father found the intruder dead and the girl nearly dead from her wounds and fright.

As soon as Julia could be moved the family moved to Kentucky where the father joined the Union Army and went to his death in battle. In Kentucky the home where Julia was staying was burned by confederates and a shot that killed a cousin grazed her scalp. In spite of her experiences, she spent much of her time visiting soldiers camps, encouraging the boys.

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In 1884 Miss Julia was granted a pension by a special Act of Congress. She spent most of her life in patriotic and religious work with only one eye remaining she had read the Bible 400 times. On patriotic anniversaries she always had her whole house and lawn decorated with flags.

She was known thru the Kentucky Hill country during the World War because of her practice of meeting troop trains and giving the soldiers a send off. Many of the boys in France wrote home to "Aunt Julia". Miss Maroun who for twenty years was secretary and treasurer of the Williamsburg G. A. R. Post, was the only feminine member of that organization of Union Veterans.

The pensioned "Ex-Soldier" observed her 91st. birthday anniversary last November, and messages came to her from the "boys" she fought with in 1861 and the younger ones she encouraged on their way to war in 1917. (This information was obtained from page 1, of a Whitely Republican published Thursday, May 14, 1936.)

Reference sources:

Mrs. Julia Hoffman, Williamsburg, Ky

Mrs. Verna Denham, Williamsburg, Ky

Hattie Bradford (colored) Williamsburg, Ky

Laura Lee (colored) Williamsburg, Ky.



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Folkways, Historic.

Slaves.

Because of the location and late development of Whitley county there were not many slaves here, but some of the prominent families had some. There was no auction block where slaves were sold publicly, but there were slave drivers that would collect the slaves and take them to other places to sell. Most of the families who had slaves would have slave cabins, where the slaves lived. In some cases the slaves were treated like animals or beasts, in other cases they were well fed, clothed, and treated. When the Civil War was over some slaves stayed on with the ones that had owned them, while most of the others settled in little homes of their own not far away. In some families the daughters were each given a colored maid when they married. These maids were not to be sold, but were to be kept in the family.

Military-Civil War.

There is a Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky for years 1861-1866 in the Whitley County Court House at Williamsburg Ky. This report is in 2 volumes. It was printed by the authority of the Legislature of Ky., at the Kentucky Yeoman Office, John H. Harney, Public Printer, 1866. This report gives the name of the soldier, rank, date of enrollment, when and where mustered in, term, and when and where mustered out.

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There is also another report in this Court House of the Civil War, compiled and edited by Abner Harris, Compiler of War Records, State of Kentucky, and late Captain Fourth Virginia Cavalry, A. N. Va., J. Tandy Ellis, Adjutant General.

Dr. Lee Leforce, who was reared in Whitley county, enlisted in the Federal Army on Nov. 3, 1863. He was a young doctor, 26 years of age at that time. He was commissioned as Captain not long after entering the war, and served in this capacity until he was discharged in 1864. He married Nancy Ellen King just before he entered the army. After the war was over he came back to Whitley county and lived here until he died in 1890, at the age of 53 years. His grave is in the Williamsburg Cemetery.

Thomas Buchanan, from Whitley co., was an officer in the Civil War, and was killed at Vicksburg. John W. Siler was also from Whitley, and a Second Lieutenant.

The Spanish-American War.

The Spanish war Veterans chapter was organized in Williamsburg April 21, 1929. It is the Cumberland Camp, Chapter 28. There were 20 charter members, and L. D. Moore was the first Commander. There are 50 members now.

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World War.

There is a History of Whitley county, Ky. in the World War, 1917-1919, in the Clerk's Office at Williamsburg. It was prepared by Miss Martha Mason, (Mrs . C. W. Roberts), Williamsburg, Ky., War Historian for Whitley county, Ky., assisted by Fred P. Caldwell, State War Historian, under the direction and supervision of the Kentucky Council of Defense. There are two volumes of this History. It gives the name and address of the men who lost their lives in service from Whitley county, also names of the ones wounded in service; individual records of men from Whitley County in the World War are found here. There are also the names and addresses of men from this county inducted into the service by the local Draft Board in the World War.

Reference Sources on assignment of Folkways, Historic:

Mrs. Minnie Leforce Bolton, Williamsburg, Ky. (Daughter of Capt. Dr. Lee Leforce)

Mrs. Julia Hoffman, old resident, Williamsburg.

Mrs. Verna Denham, old resident and early-day school-teacher, Williamsburg.

Mrs. J. B. Mahan, niece of Thomas Buchanan, Williamsburg, Ky.

L. D. Moore, Spanish-American War veteran, past commander Spanish War Veterans, Williamsburg, Ky.

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(Note to State Editors: The following lists are now in
London District Office, sent in by Guide Worker at Williamsburg.
A letter is being written Col. Beckner as to handling of these lists.)

1. Men inducted into service by Whitley county Draft Board, World War
1917-'19
2. Present membership list of Spanish War Veterans, Cumberland Camp,
Chapter 28, Williamsburg, Ky.

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(H)
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Folkways, Home Life.

Houses. Most of the houses in our towns are built of wood, although there are some of brick and some few of concrete blocks. In late years there has been a few made from our natural stone. The business houses are most all brick. There are still many log houses in the country. The rest are all boxed and stripped, or weather-boarded. The houses in town usually have from six to ten rooms; there is a living room, dining room, kitchen, bath, hall, and bed rooms to suit the needs of the family and guests. Some homes have a library and sun-room. The country homes average from two to four rooms. Some homes just have one big room where they all stay and sleep, and then a side-room where they cook and eat. Others have two big rooms in front where they stay and sleep, then a big room where they keep clothes, quilts, etc., and maybe a bed or two, then the side-room for cooking and eating.

Fuel. The homes in our town are heated by coal or gas. Some have furnaces and some have grates. Many country folks still use wood in the big open fire-places, although some have grates and use coal.

Meals. Most people in the country have three meals a day. The morning meal is breakfast, the noon meal is dinner, and the evening meal is called supper.

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On social occasions the evening meal is called dinner. Country folks prepare as heavy a meal for breakfast as at any time of the day, having ham or some kind of meat, eggs, preserves, jellies, and hot biscuits. They have fried apples or fried chicken, also fried corn in the summer time, and gravy is eaten at breakfast. Of course all these things are not served at one meal or all the time, but they have a good breakfast if possible. The noon meal is usually vegetables, either green or dried, and corn bread. Milk and butter goes with all three meals where they have a cow. Supper is the light meal of the day, with the left over vegetables, milk, and butter. Most all food in the country is home-grown.

Physicians. There are nine(9) doctors in our town, and one or two in the country around. Country folks use more home remedies than they do "patent" or doctor-prescribed medicines. Brown paper and vinegar is used for sprains and bruises. Turpentine and lard is good for the purpose of destroying mites and lice on ^{fowls} (fowls), and is also a good stock remedy. Some say mutton-tallow is a good cold remedy, but the strange thing about it is you grease the bottom of your feet and get them good and hot before the fire to break up the cold. Whiskey and rock candy is good for coughs and colds; while polk-berries and whiskey is good for rheumatism. Spring tonics are made out of sassaparilla roots, wild cherry tree bark, red dog-wood bark, poplar bark, and yellow bark, plus whiskey, alcohol, or glycerine. Some cut these items all up together and cover with water, and add a preservative.

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Chestnut leaves made into tea is good for whooping cough. Warts taken off by tying as many knots in a string as there is warts, burying the string somewhere in the ground, and not going back where it is; when the string rots the warts go away. "Charm doctors" claim to be able to take warts and moles away, also corns and other abnormal growths. They just look the wart over, and sometimes rub their hands over it and the rest you don't know.

Tools, etc. The frow is still used by men in the country who make boards. Some farmers still use the cradle in cutting their wheat and oats. They are a few corn shellers in the country. Hearth-side tools and utensils are about a thing of the past, for there are not many who still cook on an open fire. There are not many old fashioned water buckets, milk vessels, and churns. There are a few hand-mills and water-mills around in the country. Looms, spinning wheels, and winding frames are about all gone, although a few are kept just because they are antiques.

Company or strangers are helped at the dining table. Children in the country wait until grown folks get through eating, or they are served on a side-table. In town they eat in the kitchen, if there are many guests at the dining table; if just one or two guests are there they all eat together.

Clothes: Old time skirts often had as many as a dozen gores, but bodices were usually real tight. Young and old used to wear home-made shoes. Beaver hats of a good brand were enjoyed by the "high-ups".

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Galluses, or suspenders, were knitted 60 or 70 years ago. Men and women both wore shawls years ago. Old time bonnets were called split bonnets, because they had real thin little pieces of wood or hard-board between the layers of cloth. Men now wear overalls or coveralls to work in, and some women and girls in the country wear overalls. Some women in town wear smocks, some uniforms and some just wear an ordinary dress. Children go barefooted in the country. Carpet bags are not used any more, and I haven't been able to find any left overs.

There are a few spring houses in the country. It is cool around a spring, for they are usually in a hollow or under a cliff, and the cold water makes the air still cooler. Then a little house is built over the spring to keep the cool air in and the warm air out. Rocks are laid around a spring, for they are usually filled with water, and in the house are kept the different things such as milk, butter, and other foods, or any thing that needs to be kept cool, is put here. Cellars are built in different places in the country, sometimes they are under the house, sometimes dug in the ground. These cellars are far enough under ground to keep things from freezing, and canned fruits, vegetables, etc. are put here for winter use. Country folks usually smoke their meat to preserve it, and then keep it in a smoke-house until used. Years ago people dried most of the fruits and vegetables they kept for winter use. Some of it is still dried, but people are canning more and more each year. This method of preserving food keeps it much more like a fresh supply.

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There are very few if any side-saddles now. People who live along rough roads and those with little money travel on foot or in a wagon. Since there are good roads in many places, cars are usually used as they are fast taking the place of other vehicles.

Most all families now have a clock, but years ago dials and shadows played a big part in telling time. Country folks are still inclined to go by the sun; they depend on it so much they can tell pretty well what hour it is by the location of the sun at that time.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Nettie Taylor, age 50, Williamsburg, Ky., was reared in the country, and knows all about the country life.

Mrs. Martha Baird, age 60, Housewife, Has spun thread and woven different kinds of cloth, and has many antiques.

Miss Emma Campbell, age 55, was reared and lived her life in the country. now lives in Williamsburg, Ky.

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Alice Baird

Folkways, Language.

Old folks who are uneducated mispronounce many words.

Some of them are: "Civer" for cover, "hath" for hearth, "sasser" for saucer, and "sot" for set or sat.

Some people call a peculiar or strange person a "strange critter".

"Holp" is used by many people in the place of help.

"A good deal", "a whole heap", or "a right smart", is used by many people to express much or plenty.

"You All" is used by all classes in this section.

"Right pert" is used by some to express good feelings. The ungrammatical expressions "I ain't", or "We ain't" are heard frequently in this section.

"Every one of the boys were there", or "Every one of the girls were there".

"For you and I" or "They come for you and I".

"I aimed to go" is used by some around here. Many people in the eastern part of the county say "youns", instead of you .

The verb "tote" is often used for the meaning of carry.

These rhymes are told little children before they can walk or talk; The motions are taught the children first;

Pat a cake, pat a cake, baker's man.
Pat 'em, and bake 'em, fast as you can.
Roll a dough, roll a dough, throw 'em in the pan.

Pat a cake, pat a cake, soda man.
Pat 'em and bake 'em as fast as you can.
Pick 'em up and eat 'em, Pick 'em up and eat 'em
Sweep 'em away, sweep 'em away .

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Bye o' baby buntin',
Daddy's gone a huntin',
To get a rabbit's skin,
To wrap my baby buntin' in.

Riddles.

East, West, North, South,
A thousand teeth and no mouth.
Answer--cards that you "bat" cotton with.

It is in the mountains, and not in the hills.
It is in the mills, and not in the water works.
It is in a minute, and twice in a moment,
And not again in seven years.
Answer-- The letter M.

Black upon black, black upon brown,
Three legs up and six legs down.
Answer-- An old fashioned black iron kettle with three legs,
turned up- side-down on a negro's head, and the negro on a brown
horse.

A lot of people years ago called onions "Ingerns". A story is
told of a bunch of boys who went on a fishing trip and stopped in at an old
farmer's house. While there they saw a lot of onions piled on the floor
under the bed. They thought it would be nice to take some along with them,
so they asked the old fellow if he would sell them some onions. He said
"No, we ain't got no onions". A son was close by and knew what they wanted
He said to his father, "It is Ingerns the damn fools want".

Proverbs: The early bird catches the worm. Go jump in the lake. Root hog
or die. Sink or swim. The whole cheese. What's the use. Go to it.

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COHIST³

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First come, first served. Come easy, go easy. Beautiful but dumb.
Slow but sure. Size doesn't count.

Reference Source:

Judge H. H. Tye,

Supt. C. S. Wilson.

Mrs. Rosie Johnson.

Mr. Fred Smith.

Mr. T. Y. Baird.

Miss Bertha Anderson.

All of Williamsburg, Kentucky.



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Folkways, Personal

Birth. A child that is born on Christmas Day can understand the speech of animals. When a baby smiles in its sleep, angels are talking to it. It brings bad luck to change a baby's name. It is also bad luck to cut a baby's hair before it is a year old; the child will die. If a baby looks into a mirror before it is a year old, it will die. Never put a dress on a baby over its head before it is a year old it will die.

Place a child on the floor with a Bible, a dollar, and a deck of cards; the one that he chooses first indicates his future as a preacher, financier, or gambler.

Superstitions. Burn a match on one end and hold the burnt end down, catch it, and let the other end burn. If the match does not break, your sweetheart loves you. Hold a mirror over a spring early on the morning of the first of May; you will see your future sweetheart's face reflected in the water. Put a love vine on a bush and name it; if it grows, the person loves you.

Death. In taking a casket from a house, be sure to take the foot of it out first. It brings bad luck to lock the door after a funeral procession has passed out. It brings bad luck to count the vehicles in a funeral procession. If on your way to a funeral you meet a white chicken, you will have bad luck.

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There will be a death in the family if a dog howls at night, or some say at midnight. If an owl hoots at the door for three successive nights the sound foretells a death in the house. Avert the disaster of an owl's hooting by turning an old shoe upside down.

If you find a four-leaf clover on May first you can get whatever you want. If on May Day at sunrise, you look into an open well, you will see the reflection of your prospective wife or husband. A green Christmas makes a full church yard; a white Christmas means a lean graveyard. If a woman visits you on New Year's day, you cannot raise chickens successfully that year. To break something on the first day of the year causes bad luck for the remainder of the year. If there is enough rain on Easter Sunday to wet a pocket handkerchief, there will be a good crop. There will be no chestnuts if it rains on the Fourth of July. If it rains on the Fourth of July there will be no grapes. Look into a mirror at midnight on Halloween to see your future husband or wife. Plant potatoes on St. Patrick's Day. You will have good luck if you walk around the table three times during a card game. It brings good luck to pick up your cards with the left hand. It brings good luck to be the last to take up your cards and look at them. If a dog howls with his head down, there will be a death. If he howls with his head raised, there will be a fire. If a dog stretches himself on the ground, he is measuring a grave. It is bad luck to take a cat with you when you move. The crossing of a black cat in front of you will bring bad luck. When the cows come home in the middle of a day, that is a sign there is to be a bad storm.

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Alice Baird

If a ground-hog comes to the house, there will be a death. If birds make nests of your discarded hair you will have headaches. If a bird flies into the house it brings bad luck. The hooting of owls means the change of weather. If you kill a toad, your cow will give bloody milk. If you kill a spring lizard, your spring will go dry. Keep a horse-shoe in the cook-stove to prevent hawks from catching chickens.

Myths. There is a ghost tale told by people in the western part of the county as follows: There were two boys who frequently went places on horse-back. They were out together one night and got to drinking, and as they went home got into a quarrel with each other and one young man killed the other. After that the surviving boy said that every time he rode past the place where the killing occurred, someone would appear all at once out of the timber close by, get up behind him on his horse and ride a while, then disappear just as quietly and quickly as he came.

There is a story of witchery told by people on Ryans Creek in Whitley county. There could be seen a deer around there and no one could kill it. One day a man was out hunting while there was a snow on the ground, and he saw the deer going down the path to a spring. He tried to kill it, but it would just raise up on its hind feet and he could not kill it. He decided that the bullets in his gun had no effect on it, so he changed his ammunition a little. He cut up a piece of silver money and

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put it into a cartridge for a shot. Then he fired at the deer, aiming at the front feet, the deer went on to the spring and blood was left in its tracks. The deer tracks could no longer be found around the spring, but a woman's tracks were found close by. This hunter went to the home of a woman who claimed to be a witch, and when he saw she had hand bandaged up. She said she fell on the ice down at the spring that morning and cut it.

Another Witch story.

A bunch of children were out playing in a field one day near the woods. When they saw a fox go down the path, they ran after it, and it went up into a chestnut tree. A little girl got there first. After that she walked peculiar, stepped high as if wading water, and would go knocking or jerking at her dress, and there were stripes on her back. Her parents took her to a witch-doctor. The doctor asked the mother what she would do if some one came to her and showed her stripes like these. She said she would say a plenty. An old lady who was the witch came to this lady's house, and showed the mother the stripes that were on her. The mother said "and you are wearing stripes too are you?" The witch said, "yes and god knows they are dear stripes too".

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Bibliography:

Kentucky Superstitions. Thomas.

Reference Sources:

Emma Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky. Long-time resident and native, who knows many superstitions and tales.

Mrs. M. J. Huffman, Williamsburg, old resident.

Mrs. Juda Rose, Williamsburg, old resident.

Mrs. Martha Baird, Williamsburg, old resident whose father was reared in a neighborhood where withh-story was current.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Folkways, Signs.

When the moon hangs on its side it is a dry moon. When it appears to be on its back it is a wet moon. Make a wish while a star is falling and the wish will be fulfilled. It is not the proper time to plant a garden, or a crop, until the seven stars are near the horizon. Frost, or cold weather will kill it if planted earlier. If a circle appears around the moon, it indicates as many days before it rains as there are stars in the circle. The first three days of the new moon is a good time to plant seeds. When the signs of the zodiac are in the arms it is a good time to plant beans, if the signs are in the heart it is a good time to plant beets. It is a good time to plant corn after first or last quarter of the moon. All crops to produce their entire yield above the surface of the ground should be planted during the phase of the moon.

All root crops to produce their entire yield in the ground, should be planted during the phase of the old moon, or the decrease of the moon.

Timber cut during the phase of the old moon in August will not be eaten by worms, and will last much longer than if cut at any other time. Seeds planted when the sign is in the legs will rot and not produce. When the signs are in the feet it is a good time to make sauerkraut. Crops planted when the sign is in the feet can better withstand a drouth.

Weeds, briars, and bushes cut during the old moon in August when the sign is in the heart will be more certainly destroyed than if done

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at any other time. Fish bite best at night during the light phase of the moon. Sheep should be sheared during the growing part of the moon or new moon, for the wool will grow better and stronger. It is considered bad luck to shut a gate that is standing open when passing by it. Horseshoe are considered lucky. Some hang one up over the door where they can daily go in and out under it, thinking it will bring good luck to the family. The number "13" is considered unlucky. If you break a mirror it will cause you seven years bad luck.

Morning red and evening gray,
Helps the traveler on his way.

Morning gray and evening red,
Brings down rain upon his head.

When the clouds in the east are rising it is a sign of rain. When the wind blows the leaves on the trees upside down, it is a sign of rain. When the moon has been changing in the morning or evening, and then the process is reversed, the weather also changes, either from dry to rainy weather, or vice versa, or from hot to cool or the reverse.

Hogs seem to sense the approach of cold weather. Some people think Mondays and Wednesdays are the best days on which to travel.

The ground hog is supposed to come out of his hole on February 2nd, and if he sees his shadow, he will return and stay for 40 more days. This means there will be forty more days of winter weather.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird
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If March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion, or if it comes in like a lion, it will go out like a lamb. A hard winter means a cold winter and it also means the following summer will be a good crop year.

Reference Source:

Mrs. Fattie Taylor, Williamsburg, Ky.
Mrs. E. S. Moss, Williamsburg, Ky.
Mr. T. Y. Baird, Williamsburg, Ky.
Mrs. Bessie Beard, Williamsburg, Ky.
Mrs. Rachel Meadors, Williamsburg, Ky.
Emma Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky.

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Folkways, Sports.

Deer hunting is now a thing of the past in Whitley county, but some few years ago there were several deer in this section. There was a family on Jellico Creek who got a little fawn and raised it up as a pet, and then turned it loose. It lived in the mountains, but would always come back home. The owner kept a red necktie on it so that everyone could tell it from a wild deer, and not kill it.

Fox Hunting. There are 25 or 30 fox hunters in Whitley county, and 20 or 30 good fox-hounds. They had an organization 2 or 3 years ago and had meetings, elected officers, passed resolutions, by-laws, etc. They do not have an organization now, but go hunting and have a good time just the same. Plans are to re-organize this fall, and perhaps have a dog show. They have had many enjoyable hunts around Cumberland Falls, on Kings Mountain, or on the Shelby Knob.

Story. Years ago hunting was the greatest sport in South-eastern Kentucky, and most men were good sportsmen. The following story is told of Richardson Herndon and his wife Theodocia. He said to his wife one morning: "Docia, I am going hunting and you can have your fire going good by the time I get back so you can cook the game!"

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Docia replied: "Dick I can cook all the game you get on my thumb nail". "All right", said Dick, and away he went. In those days men would kill game and hang it on a tree and go on in search of more, and other hunters didn't bother it. Game was plentiful and he was a good marksman, so Dick returned with 3 bears, 2 deers, and a turkey; also a wild cat.

Fishing. There are a lot of men in Williamsburg who are interested in fishing. There are 15 or 20 members in the Devil Creek Fishing Club, who live in Williamsburg. They have a club house at Devils Creek, about 20 miles below Williamsburg. This organization has officers, meetings, and plan to have many happy trips for these men. There is a private fishing camp at the mouth of Laurel River, where there are many fishing parties during the season. Large and small mouth bass, perch, and cat fish are caught in and around Williamsburg. The same kinds and also the Jack salmon, are caught around the club houses, below Cumberland Falls.

Base Ball. The local boys have organized the Williamsburg Base Ball Team, which has about 40 games scheduled for this season. About half of them will be played here, and the others at different places. The team belongs to the Kentucky-Tennessee League. The season opened about the first of May, and will end in September.

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Their games are played on Saturday and on Sunday.

Golf. There is a golf club here of 20 or 30 members with a nine hole golf course over at Savoy, about a mile from town. This club sponsors many happy occasions for club members and visitors.

Square Dances. The old fashioned square dance used to be a favorite amusement in the county; some sections had one nearly every week. There would be eight in a set, four girls and four boys. There would be music furnished by fiddles and banjos, and some one would "Call sets". There was nearly always something to drink, but no one drank to extremes. They would dance for hours at a time. There was nearly always one after a corn shucking, bean stringing, log rolling, or anything of that kind. These dances have been renewed and there have been several around at different places lately.

Dulcimer. There used to be a few dulcimers in the county, but there are none now that I know of.

All-Day Singing. There is an all-day community singing in Williamsburg. Each year about the first Sunday in July there is a singing of this kind.

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Alice Baird

Singing used to be all the music people had in the churches. Then there were organs to accompany the singing, later pianos, and now there are pipe organs in the larger churches. Most country churches still are without any instrument.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Rachel Meadors, an old lady who lived on Jellico Creek, Whitley county
Dr. Ed Richardson, Dentist, who was president of the Fox Hunters' Club when they had one.

Dr. E. S. Moss, M. D., an old resident who told me this story.

W. M. Mahan, who fished a lot, and owns a private camp.

Homer Manning, Pitcher for the Ball team.

T. J. Roberts, Plays Golf.

M. A. Mauney, an old dancer.

All of above from Williamsburg, Kentucky.

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Folkways, Superstitions.

Several years ago many people in this section believed in witchcraft. Some witch doctors were also in this community. Many times when milk was churned and there wouldnt be any butter, people would think the witches had done something to the milk. Their remedy was to put a piece of silver money in the churn to keep the witches out and then the milk would churn and make butter. There was a belief that the witches had to get or borrow something from the victims in order to have an influence over them. Then if anything was done, to break the spell they had to get something again within three days in order to keep up with the witchery.

A number of charm doctors were in the county many years ago, but not many at this time. These charms of the charm doctors as they were called could take off abnormal growths, ease pain and etc. They would rub their hands over the part to be charmed and sometimes blow their breath on it and the following words and movements are unknown to the profane. But the result was usually obtained. A lot of people used to believe in haunts and some still do. They believe that a house can be haunted, in which someone was killed. There is a belief that if you talk to the haint or spirit it will stop appearing at this place.

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The local fortune teller years ago always used the coffee grounds in a cup to foretell the future. Many people believe in dreams, some of the sayings regarding dreams are: Dream of a death you will soon hear of a death. To dream of clear water is a good sign, to dream of muddy water is a bad sign. It is very unlucky to dream of cats.

Stars. If you make a wish while a star is falling your wish will come true. If you make a wish while you are watching a red bird fly it will come to pass.

Smoke. When smoke flies low it is a sign of bad weather; when the fire makes a crackling noise resembling the noise made when walking in the snow it is called a snow tread.

Darkness. There is nothing living in the dark that cannot be seen in the day light. Most scary tales of the darkness are imaginary.

Salt. There is a superstition connected with the spilling of salt. There was a time when salt was a precious article and expensive. Thus to spill it was wicked extravagance. In the early days of Greece and Rome, salt was used as a medium of exchange, so the expression "To earn one's salt" and the man who spilled his salt lost his weeks wages, which was unlucky indeed. A good host always presented his honored guests with salt sufficient for his visit. If the guest spilled it he incurred

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the disfavor of his host, of course, for salt was expensive. But the idea of bad luck following the spilling of salt probably comes to us from the story of the last supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, Judas is pictured as overturning the salt.

Later people sought to dispel the evil influence by tossing salt over the left shoulder the reason for this is simple: Salt was an offering of good will to the gods, but it was an abomination to evil spirits and because evil spirits were supposed to gather at mans left behind him, the salt was tossed in the direction to frighten them away.

The local saying: If you spill salt at the table there will be a family quarrel in your home.

Hogs killed on the new of the moon makes pork that puffs up with little lard in it or it won't fry out of it; but if killed on the old of the moon, it will shrink up and produce plenty of lard or grease. There is a saying that there is a man in the moon for burning brush on Sunday.

There is also a saying that if you sneeze before breakfast you will hear of a death before night.

Hiccoughs are caused by some indigestional disturbance. There is a saying that if a baby has the hiccoughs it is a sign of growing.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Henry Taylor, Jellico Creek, Ky.

Mrs. Henry Groer, age 37, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mrs. Julia Hoffman, Williamsburg, Ky.

Dena Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mrs. ^ARachel Meadors, Jellico, Creek, Ky.

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COH 57

There is a man in Williamsburg who says years ago he could make a table tap. In order to be able to do this one must be possessed with an evil spirit, or the spirit of the devil.

He says " When in the corn field hoeing corn I would talk to my hoe and lots of times it would tap, this was a disturbing thing and I had to quit, but I was so possessed with this spirit that it was necessary for me to sleep with a Bible under my head for two years.

The people in this section don't believe in witches. altho there is still some witch stories told here that sound rather convincing.

There was once a woman who lived by herself and she did not like to stay alone at night so she asked the girls of that community to stay with her and each night the girls would take turns in spending the night with her.

One of the girls decided that she was a witch and to find out it was necessary to ask questions concerning her actions One night the girl expressed her desire to become a witch, to this the old woman asked quickly "Would You"? Some several nights later they talked again of the matter and the old woman asked the girl if she really wanted to be a witch, to which the girl answered "Yes". They then went to a witches meeting and when they came to a hollow there was a house there and both the old woman and girl went in and sat down.

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COHET

There were several people in the house and they began to sing and soon they called for joiners and the girl walked up to join. The old woman came up to her and told her to do just as she did, the old woman began to act queer and put one hand on her head and the other one under her feet and said "Repeat what I say" she then said the following words "All I have between my two hands I give to the devil". The girl put her hand on her head and the other one under her feet and said "All I have between my hands I give to God Almighty"

All the witches jumped up and ran out of the house, the old woman was very mad and told the girl that she had cast a spell over the witches and they would never hold an evil spirit again. When they reached home the girl then knew for certain that this old woman was a witch and she would not spend another night in the house of the old woman.

Source of Information.

Joe Brasfield, Williamsburg, Ky

Miss Jane Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky.

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NEVILLE BULLITT ✓

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A tea made of chestnut leaves is good for whooping cough. Warts may be removed by tying as many knots in a string as there are warts, and then burying the string somewhere in the ground and not going back where it is. When the string rots, the warts go away. "Charm doctors" claim to be able to remove warts and moles. They just look the wart over, and sometimes rub their hands over it, and the rest you don't know.

COHIST

NEVILLE BULLITT

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Hettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Ky.

Miss Emma Campbell, Williamsburg, Ky.

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COH ST

Whitley county, Ky.

Lexington Research
(Wm. Archdeacon)Geology, Mineral Resources.

140 631

The hard rocks of Whitley county consist entirely of Paleozoic sediments, the lowest beds being upper layers of the Chattanooga (Devonian) black shale which occurs as inliers, due to overthrust movements in the Pine mountain Fault in the southeastern part of this district. Directly superimposed upon this formation occurs the entire local sequence of the Mississippian System, limestones, sandstones, and shale only portions of which are, however, exposed along the fault zone on Mud Creek.

The principal formation at outcrop covering areally over 97% of the county is the Posetville (Pennsylvania). These rocks consist of sandstone, sandstone conglomerates, shales and coals, the total sequence of which attains a maximum thickness of approximately fifteen hundred feet. The valley bottoms of the Cumberland River and its major tributaries are chiefly alluviated with fluvatile sands, clays, silts, etc., of Recent deposition.

The structural geology of Whitley county broadly described in geosynclinal. The axis of the great trough enters the county from Tennessee in the vicinity of Redash and plunging northeastwardly passes about one and onehalf miles north of Saxton, through Dal and following upstream along the Cumberland River crosses into Knox county at the head of the Meadow Creek. Northwest of the low axial line the bedded rock of Whitley county are monoclinical in the main, with normal dip to the

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southeast into the geo-syncline; while southeast of the trough the consolidated surface sediments dip sharply northeastwardly from the plunging overthrust of Pine Mountain . Southeast of the Pine Mountain a relatively small area on Laurel Fork dips rapidly to the southeast into the Middlesboro Syncline. The normal structure of Whitley county is flexed into minor folds, anticlines, doming anticlines and synclines of local significance, some of which are undoubtedly of much economic importance.

COAST

The principal mineral resources of Whitley county are bituminous coal and natural gas. In a sequence of about twelve or thirteen coals, the Blue Gem and Jellico are the principal coals of operation. The Williamsburg gas field, located on the anticlinal structure of the same name, is the most important oil and gas production field in this region other mineral resources are petroleum, clays and limestone..

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GEOLOGY

WHITLEY COUNTY

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- Cumberland Falls- - - - -	<u>-151, 216, 217</u>

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Geology.

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L.B.

Whitley Co. is very rough and considerably above sea level. Williamsburg is located on the Cumberland River between mountains, and is 900 ft. above sea level. There are several ft. of thick-bedded sandstone, shaly sandstone, black shale, and sandy shale in the county. There are several veins of coal in the county which are being mined. The main veins are Lily Coal, Lower Blue Gem, Upper Blue Gem, and Jellico Coal. Our soil is alluvial silt, with some sand and gravel. There is a small stratum of limestone in the S. E. corner of the county.

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Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Natural resources.

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Coal. The Coal mines around Corbin are small "Wagon mines", with the owner and one or two helpers digging the coal and wagons or trucks hauling to Corbin. Corbin industries and home-owners buy all the coal thus produced in this vicinity.

COH ST

There are about 50 of these mines around Corbin, none of which employ more than five or six men.

Clay and Shale. Deposits of clay, sufficient to supply local needs for 50 years or longer, are found near Corbin. This clay, when mixed with shale from deposits around Corbin, is used in the manufacture of brick at a Corbin plant.

Reference Sources:

Robt. A. Blair, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Corbin.

H. K. Smith, Manager, Corbin Brick Co.

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Corbin, Ky.

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Georgia Ballard

Historic Houses.

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The old Stinson house, probably built in 1822, stands today in fairly good state of repair at the edge of Corbin on US 25-W. The old open well, which has furnished water for the inhabitants of the house for more than a century, marks the Corbin city limits. This place was settled and the house built by Jake Stinson, who came here from Va.

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One of the rocks of the huge stone chimney bears the date "1822". This chimney connects the two wings of the house; each wing being two-story, single rooms. Above the second floor is an attic or "Skuttle-hole". The lumber was cut from native timber and crudely dressed at the old Barton Mill near the site of present-day Corbin. The four rooms have beamed ceilings, and the present owner has been offered \$100.00 each for the huge poplar beams. In each wing are stone fireplaces, originally eight ft. wide but later cut down in width. Stone hearths extend out about three ft.

Many interesting antiques used by the early occupants are preserved in the house. Among these are an old spinning wheel for flax, an old hand loom, a cobbler's outfit for making shoes by hand, old powder-horn and bullet-molds. Many very old pictures, mainly photographs of family of early inhabitants, still hang in the attics. In the parlor are several hand-made hickory chairs, and a very old organ and clock. Between the kitchen door and the

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old smoke-house is the old large iron dinner-bell.

This century-old house may be seen with the permission of the present owner, Mr. J. F. Anders, who resides in the house today.

Reference Source

Mr. J. F. Anders, Corbin, Kentucky.

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Historical. Dr. Thomas Walker was among a small party of Virginians who entered S. E. Ky. in 1750. Some say that he came down Cumberland River as far as Young's Creek in Whitley co.

While Dr. Walker and his party were running the boundary line between Va. and N. C. in 1780, one of the guards carried on his horse a very short rifled gun, with straps so he could swing it to his back. Because of its size it was supposed to be inefficient, and much sport was made of it. One day, coming down a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, probably in what is now Whitley co., the man with the short gun was called, and Dr. Walker said to him: "We don't think much of your short gun, but here's a chance to test it- a target for you, hit it if you can". The target was the head of a wild turkey, high on a dead limb about 100 yds. away. Without hope of success, and only because he was told to shoot, the guard shot and the turkey fell. Dr. Walker and the company promptly offered praise of the shot.

Shortly before settlements were formed in what is now Whitley co., John Tye, his son, and some others were camping on the head of Big Poplar Creek. After night they were attacked by a party of Cherokee Indians. Tye's son was killed and the old man was wounded. The other men fled after the first fire of the Indians and made their escape.

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When the Indians rushed upon the camp they were immediately met by two large cur dogs which defended the wounded man and his dead son. One of the Indians were severely wounded and as soon as he freed himself from the dogs, the party fled, leaving their moccasins and leggings on the opposite side of the creek, where they had left them in order to ford the stream.

In the early settlement of the county Joseph Johnson was killed by the Cherokee Indians on Lynn Camp. They entered his house in the dusk of the evening when there were no other men there, and killed him with their tomahawks and knives. His wife was out milking the cows and didn't know what was going on until she came back to the cabin. Then she beheld her dying husband, and the Indians still torturing the now unconscious man. The savages discovered her as soon as she reached the door; she dropped her milk-pail and fled in the direction of the house of the elder Johnson, about 50 yds. off, with an Indian after her. She, being remarkably strong and active, and having a few yards start on the savage, won the race. When she reached the fence she cleared it with one bound, and the savage made an unsuccessful thrust at her head, then gave a yell of disappointment and retreated.

Charles Gatliff, an ancestor of the Gatliff family now living in Whitley and Knox counties, roamed over the State with Boone; came back to Whitley to live, and was

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buried near the mouth of Maple Creek.

Whitley was the 59th county in Ky., being formed in 1818 out of the W. part of Knox and named in honor of the great Indian fighter, Col. William Whitley. Col. Whitley, one of the most distinguished of those early pioneers, was born August 14, 1749 in what is now Rockbridge co., Va. He and his wife came to Ky. in 1775. He was a great Indian fighter, and some say he killed Tecumseh, the Indian chief, in the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813.

When Whitley co. was first formed, it embraced over 450 square miles, but since some of it was added to McCreary co. when it was made, there are 442 sq. mi. The county is drained by the Cumberland River and its tributaries. The face of the county is hilly and broken, except for the river valleys. The population in 1820 was 2,340; and 29,730 in 1930.

The first court in Whitley co. was held on Monday, April 20, 1818, at the house of Samuel Cox. During the first term of court, commissioners were appointed to select a place to be made county seat of the new county of Whitley. In June 1818 the present site of Williamsburg was selected to be made the county seat of Whitley co. Samuel Cox agreed to give to the county one-half of the proceeds of the sale of lots necessary for a small town, if his land might be the site agreed upon. His land was selected, and the town was named Williamsburg in honor of Col. William Whitley. This site was chosen because

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because of a good spring there. A small town was laid out, 57 rods square, and the court house was built in the center. In 1884 a contract was let for a new brick court house. This court house was damaged by fire on May 4, 1931, and was rebuilt in 1931-32.

Most of the people in the new county of Whitley had come from Virginia and the Carolinas. Conditions were necessarily primitive in those days, and the people of the county manufactured almost all they used.

In 1882 the L. & N. R.R. was built through the county, and from then dates the development of the mineral and timber resources of Whitley

Reference sources:

Dr. E. S. Moss, Williamsburg. Old M. D.

Denham Record. Mrs. Verna Denham. 1875 and after. A school and church record kept by woman who was a teacher in Williamsburg in 1875.

The Letter Book. First record book of Whitley co. Now in court house at Williamsburg.

The Club Woman. March 1925. Ky. Fed. of Womens Clubs. (History of Williamsburg and Whitley co. by Mrs. C. W. Elsey).

Collins' History.

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Reference Sources:

Mrs. Hettie Taylor, age 50, Williamsburg, Ky., was reared in the country, and knows all about the country life.

Mrs. Martha Baird, age 60, Housewife, has spun thread and woven different kinds of cloth, and has many antiques.

Miss Emma Campbell, age 55, was reared and lived her life in the country. Now lives in Williamsburg, Ky.

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Historicals. From a wilderness in 1884 to a thriving city of approximately 10,000 people in 1936 is quite a progressive step, but every year of this time has been marked by a growth, largely a result of the payroll of the L. & N. R.R. Co. Corbin's early history dates back to 1767, when Daniel Boone cut the "Cumberland Trail", and turned N. at what is now known as Corbin. Early settlers followed, going on into the Bluegrass. In 1779 Gen. Wm. Whitley came across from Va., following the Boone Trail until he reached this point. Here he turned S. instead of N. and journeyed on into what is now Tenn. Whitley co. gets its name from this pioneer.

The land upon which Corbin now stands was once owned by Nelson Cummins, called the "Father of Corbin". He evidently hailed from Green co.; we have no exact statement affirming that, but when he was an old man he went to Green co., saying he was "going home". He bought 120 acres of land, and sold the first lot to S. J. Watts for a store-site. The people of Woodbine were doing their best to get the railroad station at that point, but Mr. Cummins worked so unceasingly to get it here that he finally succeeded, paying \$400.00 toward buying the right-of-way for the Cumberland Valley Division. Before the railroad came through Corbin, mail reached here only twice a week, by carriers riding on horse-back.

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These stage lines continued until a few years later, after the first train came through in 1884; some of the people were afraid of the trains.

Corbin had its first Christmas tree in 1884, and Mr. Will Houston was Santa Claus. The scene of this festivity was at Newton Bryant's store, which was located on the present site of the Corbin Motor Inn on Center St.

The first Library was established about 1912. The Librarian was Miss Sally Hawkins.

The "Corbin Enterprize" was Corbins' first newspaper. Mr. Dave Chestnut was its editor, and Dr. W. M. Steele was its only reporter.

Mrs. Ike Miller was the first resident to own a sewing machine. It was a "Wheeler and Wilson No. 8."

Corbin's first restaurant was owned by Phil Woods, a negro man.

The first court house was on Barbourville Street, and was rebuilt on the present site in 1904. The early jail was constructed of oak two-by-fours. No jailer living near, one night an inmate set it on fire, but he was rescued by the town marshal.

Mrs. J. H. Parker, like Mr. Eaton, is an old resident of Corbin. She was a member of the committee that selected the site of the present cemetery and was given the honor of turning the first shovel of soil at its dedication exercises. The first person buried was a small child.

Mr. L. W. Heath, who was appointed, was Corbin's first to be elected

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Historicals. From a wilderness in 1884 to a thriving city of approximately 10,000 people in 1936 is quite a progressive step, but every year of this time has been marked by a growth, largely a result of the payroll of the L. & N. R.R. Co. Corbin's early history dates back to 1767, when Daniel Boone cut the "Cumberland Trail", and turned N. at what is now known as Corbin. Early settlers followed, going on into the Bluegrass. In 1779 Gen. Wm. Whitley came across from Va., following the Boone Trail until he reached this point. Here he turned S. instead of N. and journeyed on into what is now Tenn. Whitley co. gets its name from this pioneer.

The land upon which Corbin now stands was once owned by Nelson Cummins, called the "Father of Corbin". He evidently hailed from Green co.; we have no exact statement affirming that, but when he was an old man he went to Green co., saying he was "going home". He bought 120 acres of land, and sold the first lot to S. J. Watts for a store-site. The people of Woodbire were doing their best to get the railroad station at that point, but Mr. Cummins worked so unceasingly to get it here that he finally succeeded, paying \$400.00 toward buying the right-of-way for the Cumberland Valley Division. Before the railroad came through Corbin, mail reached here only twice a week, by carriers riding on horse-back.

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Corbin, Ky.

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COHIST

These stage lines continued until a few years later, after the first train came through in 1884; some of the people were afraid of the trains.

Corbin had its first Christmas tree in 1884, and Mr. Will Houston was Santa Claus. The scene of this festivity was at Newton Bryant's store, which was located on the present site of the Corbin Motor Inn on Center St.

The first Library was established about 1912. The Librarian was Miss Sally Hawkins.

The "Corbin Enterprise" was Corbins' first newspaper. Mr. Dave Chestnut was its editor, and Dr. W. M. Steele was its only reporter.

Mrs. Ike Miller was the first resident to own a sewing machine. It was a "Wheeler and Wilson No. 8."

Corbin's first restaurant was owned by Phil Woods, a negro man.

The first court house was on Barbourville Street, and was rebuilt on the present site in 1904. The early jail was constructed of oak two-by-fours. No jailer living near, one night an inmate set it on fire, but he was rescued by the town marshal.

Mrs. J. H. Parker, like Mr. Eaton, is an old resident of Corbin. She was a member of the committee that selected the site of the present cemetery and was given the honor of turning the first shovel of soil at its dedication exercises. The first person buried was a small child.

Mr. L. W. Heath, who was appointed, was Corbin's first to

Corbin, Ky.

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by the people.

Corbin's first bank was established in 1896. W. H. Carrier and Gen. T. T. Garrard were the organizers; with J. V. Elliott acting as the first president, and Mr. Carrier as first cashier. It was located at the present site of the Arden Hotel, with a capital of \$15,000.

In 1890 Corbin had six houses and one store, the town consisting of twenty-five inhabitants. By January 1893 the number of people had increased to one hundred. By 1906 Corbin had two banks, ice and carbonating works, eighty business houses, two planing mills, a grist mill, and an electric light plant.

Today Corbin has approximately 2,000 homes, 100 business houses, 17 churches, 5 schools, a library, and 5 hotels.

There was a diphtheria epidemic in Corbin in 1896. They tried to quarantine but couldn't; some fled to Manchester, while others went to London until the danger was past.

Reference sources:

James L. Eaton, living early settler of Corbin.
H. A. Howard, Principal, Central Jr. High School, Corbin.
Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Terrell, Corbin.
T. G. Morgan, Principal, South Corbin School, Corbin.
G. W. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, Corbin.
Mrs. J. H. Parker, old resident of Corbin.
Various newspaper articles.

Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky

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Miss Alice Baird,
Local Writer.....

(1)

Hotels. The Gentry Hotel, E., with 26 rooms, is of brick construction, and is located at 400 Main Street. It is very convenient for people traveling by R.R. since it is one block N. of the L. & N. Depot. It is also convenient for tourists or anyone traveling by automobile because there is front parking with no time limitations, and a good garage and filling station close by that offers good service at a reasonable rate. The rooms are well ventilated, with steam heat, and hot and cold water. Meals are good and rates reasonable at this place. Breakfast is served from 6 to 8 o'clock and priced according to the order. Lunch is from 11:30 to 1:00 for .50¢, and dinner from 6 to 7 pm. priced at 75¢. Rates per day run from \$2.60 to \$3.00. The Rotary Club and Junior Chamber of Commerce have their meetings here each week. Officials, vacationists, and tourists help make this one of the busiest stopping places in the county. It has been under the present management several years and is very progressive.

The Cumberland Hotel, E. and A., is another modern place and yet quiet and home-like. It is a frame building of 16 rooms, well heated, lighted, and ventilated, and located just west of the Court House Square at 115 N. Third St. Every room is equipped with a gas heater to insure a suitable temperature in winter, and furnished with an electric fan for summer. There is hot and cold water in each room. This hotel was built in 1906, and has been under the present management since 1917. Service is under either the A, or E. plan. Meals are 50¢ each and room

\$1.00. Breakfast is served from 6 to 8 o'clock, dinner from 12:00 to 1:00 and supper from 5:30 to 7:00 p.m.

COHISI

This is a desirable place for meals since cars can be parked in front or at the side with no time limitation; there is also a double garage. State and government officials stop here while in town; railroad and telephone officials like this place; while tourists and vacationists come here.

The Cove Spring Tourist Camp is located about 12 mi. from Williamsburg on the Cumberland Falls road, Ky. 90. This Camp is an ideal place to spend the night before or after an all-day visit at Cumberland Falls State Park only four miles away. The State Park is a tract of 593 beautifully rugged acres, with many scenic features other than famed Cumberland Falls. This Cove Spring Camp, built in 1931 at a cost of several thousand dollars, has four double cabins, built of brick on concrete foundations, and with plastered walls. The Camp has all modern conveniences such as electric lights, hot and cold water and showers, and has steam-heat in all cabins. There is a regular dining room, as well as a lunch counter, in connection that is open at ~~xxx~~ all times. Cove Spring Camp is rated as a Grade "A" Camp, regularly inspected, by the State Board of Health. Reasonable rates prevail.

Reference sources:

Mrs. Lela Sullivan, Proprietor, Gentry Hotel.
Mrs. Minnie Patrick, Proprietor, Cumberland Hotel.
T. J. Hutson, Builder of Cove Spring Tourist Camp.

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COPIES

Mrs. Georgia Ballard,
Field Writer.

(1)

Corbin, Ky.

Hotels. Several elderly people, now living in Corbin, recall the town's first hotel. That enterprise, the Central Hotel, was begun in 1886, ~~where the modern Wilbur Hotel now stands.~~ The Central was a frame building of 20 rooms, with the Star Grocery, carrying general supplies as well as groceries, on the ground floor. The hotel and store was first owned and operated by Major W. L. Heath, who was also Corbin's first mayor. The Central Hotel of 1886 was built and furnished in a manner that would be absurdly simple today, but it was a model of luxuriousness in those days, with its kerosene lamps, one bed, one chair, and wash-bowl and pitcher in each room. And, the lamp was only for the better and more expensive rooms; the cheaper variety had no lamp. It served the few travelers of that early day in Southeastern Kentucky, but was in the main patronized by the men of the new railroad just then beginning to operate here. The floors of the two-story frame were bare except for an occasional rag rug. The dining room was on the "country plan", with a long table and definite hours for meals; the late riser got no breakfast.

The Hotel Corbin, another pioneer establishment in that field, was somewhat improved over the Central, due to the fact that was started some twenty years later. It was one of the best hotels in Ky. at that time--1906. Ben Cassady, who had had 14 years of actual experience in hotel business elsewhere, was the manager. The hotel had 14 rooms on the upper floor, the ground floor being used for an office, and dining room; and, too, H. J. Marris carried a stock of general merchandise in one of the store rooms. The Wilbur Hotel is now located where the original Corbin Hotel stood but they were in no way connected.

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Corbin, Ky.

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COHIST

Although Corbin is in a good location for hotels, it can boast only of three up-to-date hotels. On every corner, practically, can be found a tourist home which helps to serve numerous tourists that stop in Corbin.

Some thirty-three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur, better known as "Dad" and "Mom" Wilbur, started a hotel business in the form of one log cottage consisting of five rooms and an office, and six small log cabins. This was the Log Cabin Hotel having a total of 11 bed rooms. "Mom" Wilbur's dining room service was well known and it is for that reason that the present management is most anxious to uphold the tradition of good food---and they do. In 1911 the present Wilbur Hotel building, on the corner of Laurel Avenue, and Center St., was purchased and in moving the name was changed from Log Cabin Hotel to Wilbur Hotel as it stands today. The small lobby was in the back of one of the old business rooms with only two windows in the front of the building for daylight lighting. At one time all rooms were heated by grates. Later the property was modernized when electricity was installed in the building. This was some step since the old Wilbur used kerosene lamps with each guest "blowing before going". With the change into new quarters and the many improvements, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Eversole purchased a half interest in the business. Mrs. Eversole was a sister to "Mom" Wilbur. The first improvement was a better office and better window lighting for the lobby. One of the old store-rooms was turned into a sample room-which has in recent years been abolished. The second improvement was the construction of the building at Center St., and Sabbath Alley next to the old Post Office building on Center St., The top floor was used for hotel rooms while the ground floor was used for business.

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Then city water was piped into the hotel, and a central heating plant was installed.

While all these improvements were going on the Eversoles bought the Wilbur interest in the hotel. Although it was now wholly Eversole property they never changed the name and likely never will. The next step was the modernization of the lobby and the annexing of more space on the back of the building. There is now a large banquet hall in which the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs have their weekly luncheons and for use on other special occasions. A. J. Eversole came into the business as co-manager in 1927, this making practically three generations of the same family in the management for the Wilbur Hotel. Today the Wilbur has 65 rooms, with 35 of these having private baths. All bathrooms have new modernistic fixtures and tile floors. All Beds have Ace box springs and Simmons "beauty-rest" mattresses, and the rooms are heated with steam heat. The Wilbur has one special room "fit for a king", a large room on the main floor with french doors that open to the street. It has tall windows with venetian shades and all the furniture is new maple with the exception of an antique low-type desk. The backs of the doors have built-in mirrors including the door to the private bath which has mirrors on both sides. The rate is \$5.00 per day for this room. The dining room seats 50 people and serves good food. The stairway winding up from the middle of the lobby cost \$1,000 as did the fire-place and chimney. The fireplace alone heats the entire lobby, and on the mantel is an old sail-boat model and a large, life-size picture of "Skippy", Mrs. Eversole's dog. The Wilbur employs a total of 26 people. Rates are: Single rooms without bath \$1.25 to \$1.50; with bath \$1.50 to \$2.50;

Corbin, Ky.

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and rooms with twin-beds and bath \$3.50. The Wilbur is operated on E., plan.

COHIST

The Arden Hotel, E., diagonally across from the Wilbur, is a newer establishment having been operating since 1930, with Mrs. Ethel Bryant as owner and operator. The Arden has 33 rooms, 15 of which have private baths. All beds have Simmons springs and "beauty rest" mattresses. It has a steam-heated garage. The lobby, as in most hotels, is the nicest feature, with a nice homely air about it. On one side is a large fire-place heated by gas, with the rest of the house being heated by hot air. In the chimney is an old-fashioned grand-father clock, set back with the face flush with the surface of the chimney. Off the lobby are writing, music, and card rooms. There is a dining room in the building that seats 50 people but at present it is leased out. The Arden's rates are from \$1.00 to \$3.50.

The Smith Hotel, E., corner of Depot and First Sts., was established in 1920 by Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Smith. From 1923 to 1930 it was leased by Mr. W. F. Lee. In 1930 Mrs. Smith again took over the business. It has 50 rooms, with 16 private baths. All rooms have ~~new~~ Simmons beds, springs, and mattresses. The dining room has seating space for 35 people, with tables that seat from two to six. The rooms are all heated by steam, while the spacious lobby is heated with gas. The upholstery over the whole lobby is a deep wine color and the walls are finished in tan and wine. The fire-place is a huge brick structure just recently completed. At ~~the~~ present the hotel is being gone over and quite a number of improvements are being made. The Smith furnishes parking space and rates are from \$1.00 to \$2.50.

The Candler House, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Candler, is not a hotel but is a first class tourist home located at 311 Center St. From its porch Ex-President Theodore

Corbin, Ky.

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COHIS

Roosevelt made a campaign speech when he was a candidate on the "Bull Moose" ticket. He spent the night there following his speech. This tourist home has eight rooms available, with all beds having box springs and "beauty-rest" mattresses. The rooms are heated by a central heating plant with the same fixtures serving as fans in the summer. In the living room one corner is arranged as a place to play cards. There is a piano, and, most interesting of all, an old wooden suite of furniture which is said to be over 100 years old. The profile of a very beautiful woman is carved on the arms of the settee and both chairs. The seats are loather and in good condition. Around the walls are many interesting pictures of special points in Southeastern Kentucky, mainly Cumberland Falls scenes. Rates are 75¢ and \$1.00, which includes garage space.

Reference sources:

Corbin Times, magazine, 34th edition, 1906. now property of Rev. J. M. Trosper, Corbin.

John A. Gilliam, age 66, merchant, 310 Center St., Corbin.
Frank Cooley, age 60, lived at old Central Hotel in 1903.

Mrs. E. O. and Mr. A. J. Eversole, Wilbur Hotel, Corbin.
Mrs. Ethel Bryant, Owner, Arden Hotel, Corbin.
Mrs. G. M. Smith, Owner, Smith Hotel.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Candler, Owners Candler House.

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Corbin, Ky.

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1.
COHIST
①
Georgia Ballard

Indians.

220

The Indian tribes through here in the earlier days were the Cherokees and Algonquins. The Cherokees came from Tenn. and further S., while the Algonquins came mainly from Ohio and the N.

The Indians made only one known settlement around Corbin, one on Indian Creek by the Cherokees. It is said that the whites first drove the Indians away from this settlement without any trouble, but several months later the Indians came back and killed practically every settler there. One woman was scalped, and her blood smeared on several trees on a hill there. This hill was then called Paint Mountain, due to the fact that the blood made the trees look painted. This hill is about half-way between Woodbine and Barbourville in Knox co.

The Indians seem to have used this section through here for hunting grounds. When the Cherokees from the S. and the Algonquins from the N. met it usually resulted in a fierce battle.

The Cherokees gave the settlers plenty of trouble. Several times troops were sent from Crab Orchard, Ky. to quiet them. It was this tribe that killed Joe Johnson, founder of Woodbine, the place then being known as Joe Fields. This tribe of Indians worshipped Cumberland Falls, and fought the Algonquins because they tried to take their place of worship.

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Indians through here were governed by the treaty of Sycamore Shoals, near Johnson City, Tenn. "Warriors' Trail" was through Cumberland Gap on to Pineville, up Straight Creek from there, and then by almost a direct course to the Scioto River in Ohio.

Archeology.

210

Relics have been found in several places where the Indians made camp. Five mi. N. of Barbourville, along the Dixie Highway, has been found crude utensils which undoubtedly the Indians left behind. One piece of pottery, identified as belonging to the Catawba tribe of Indians was found here.

Soap-stone has been found here that the Cherokees brought from N. C. They brought in flint from New River, Tenn. down the Cumberland River, some think on canals. This flint was characterized by stripes of white and red through it. Their moss-flint came from Ohio, and the obsidian was brought in from the W. The Indians used the different kinds of flint in making their spears, arrow-heads, etc. Their pipes as a rule were made of sandstone.

Ethnology.

270

From the beginning this section has been populated

... by the Anglo-Saxons.

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

W When the railroad first came through here it brought with it a few Italians and a few Swiss. At present the Anglo-Saxon race makes up 98% of the population. There are only 25 negroes, and not a negro child in the school census. The other two percent are Italians and Jews.

Up to 1840 there were no foreigners at all in Whitley co., and a very few in Laurel and Knox.

In 1932 there was a labor poll for a probable factory here. There were 3,110 women and girls registered in person, and of the whole list there was not a foreigner or a negro.

Paleontology.

150

Fossil remains are few through here. Few, if any, fossils of animals have been found, and only a few of plants. In slate and coal can be found occasionally prints of bamboo cane and ferns, also the imprint of acorns. Some "petrified" wood, mussel shells, and nuts have been found around here.

In digging coal some 20 years ago, miners came across what they thought to be an oak tree, extending clear through the vein of coal. On examining it they found ^{THIS} ~~it~~ to be true, but where the bark had been was coal, and the tree inside had evidently rotted and soil had taken its place and turned to solid rock.

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Bibliography:

A Strange People. Archdeacon Wentworth. 1911.
(Publication owned by Prof. H. A. Howard, Corbin.)

Reference sources:

Prof. H. A. Howard, Central Jr. High School, Corbin, Ky.

Supt. G. W. Campbell, Central High School, Corbin, Ky.

Mr. Robt. A. Blair, Sec't'y Chamber of Commerce, Corbin.

Prof. T. G. Morgan, Corbin, Ky.

①
COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Indians.

220

This S. E. part of Ky. at one time belonged to the Cherokee Indians. A noted character of the day, Colonel Henderson, with several other men planned the purchase of that country from the Cherokees, and the founding of an independant state or republic which should be called Transylvania. It is said that Daniel Boone's report of his first journey to Ky. induced the people of N. C. and Va. to form the land company.

Then, on Boone's second journey, he arranged terms with the Cherokee Indians, and Colonel Henderson joined him on the Watauga to conclude the bargain. There he met the Indians in solemn conclave, took part in their council, smoked the pipe, paid in merchandise the purchase price for Ky., and received from the Indians a deed for the same. Colonization then began under the impression that the Cherokee purchase was good, but the governor of N. C., Va., and Tenn. soon said the deed was invalid.

For a long time those who were doing the actual work on the frontier, and bearing the hardships and the brunt of battle, did not know any question had been raised as to the validity of the title under the Indian purchase, and still supposed themselves to be engaged in founding a commonwealth..

COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Paleontology.

150

Prof. P. R. Jones, science instructor at Cumberland College, Williamsburg, advises that practically nothing has been done toward a study of the fossil remains of the region. Coal miners occasionally find fossilized vegetation in coal deposits, but these are not saved for study.

Ethnology.

270

Williamsburg and vicinity was settled, and is now largely inhabited, by pure Anglo-Saxons. A few negroes and foreigners have moved in.

Archaeology.

210

There is located near Lot, about 2 mi. E. of Jellico, what is probably an Indian mound. It has been told from one generation to another that this contained bones, Indian relics, and pottery. This mound covers about one-eighth of an acre, and has never been examined or excavated.

A few years ago when making a road up Cumberland River from Williamsburg to Pineville, there was found a skull of a person near a cliff, just opposite Williamsburg. This skull was sent to the Univ. of Ky. at Lexington for examination. Upon examination it was found to be the skull of an Algonquin Indian who had lived here about 200 years ago, and had been a man of about 45 years of age.

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COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Bibliography:

Footprints of Four Centuries or The Story of the American People.

.. Hamilton W. Mabie. 1897.

Reference sources:

Prof. P. R. Jones, Science Dept., Cumberland College, Williamsburg.

Hon. A. T. Siler, Attorney-at-Law, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mr. Garnett Steely, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mr. Edw. Houston, Williamsburg, Ky.

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Corbin, Kentucky.

Georgia Ballard

Literature.

665

Cumberland Falls. A fourteen page booklet, written by Lois Purcell Noel of Paducah, Kentucky. It is a descriptive book, telling of the Falls in all four seasons.

A Study of Retardation. Superintendent G. W. Campbell of the Corbin Schools wrote a chapter in this book, telling of the progress of Corbin, in 1929.

Corbin Times Magazine. Written in 1906, being the 34th edition. It tells of Corbin of that time, and of the past. This is the property of Rev. J. M. Trosper, of Corbin.

A Strange People. By Anderson Wentworth, in 1911. It tells of the early Indians of this section.

News paper articles. April 28, 1933-- an article by T. G. Morgan, about the progress of Corbin. May 21, 1926--an article by J. J. Cole, also telling of progress.

Inventors. Two men in Corbin invented governors to control the speed of trucks: T. H. King, who has no patent; and E. J. Giara, who has a pending patent.

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⑦ COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Miss Alice Baird,
Field Worker.

Manufacturing and Industry. Williamsburg is not a manufacturing or an industrial center, most activity in this territory being built around nearby coal mines. The town does have the usual necessary local enterprises, such as ice plant, mill for grinding meal from corn, and printing plant that publishes ^A weekly newspaper and does job printing.

The Williamsburg Ice Co. is located on N. 2nd St., and was organized in 1912. They can make 5 T. of ice per day. In 1935 they put in new Nehi bottling equipment and sold 1000 cases of that drink in August of that year. They furnish Nehi to four counties in S. E. Kentucky; going S. as far as Jellico, Tenn; E. to Barbourville; N. to East Bernstadt; and to Whitley City in the W. .

Kings Mill at Williamsburg has been serving this section for many years. When first built it was equipped for grinding wheat as well as corn, and this equipment included a cloth belt for bolting the flour. The mill-dam and machinery have both been repaired recently; and now home-grown, water-ground corn meal can be made and bought in Williamsburg.

The Whitley Republican Co., Inc., at Williamsburg publishes the only paper printed at the county-seat. The paper has doubled in size under the present management, and publishes ~~National~~ News as well as local happenings. Besides publishing this weekly paper, The Whitley Republican, the shop also does general job printing.

There are important bituminous or soft-coal deposits, and mines that produce several tons of coal per

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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day, near Williamsburg. This will be thoroly covered under the topic of "Natural Resources" at a later date. A high quality domestic coal is produced in Whitley co., of which Williamsburg is the county-seat.

Reference sources:

Mrs. S. W. Easley, Owner, Williamsburg Ice Co. (and Nehi Bottling).

Mrs. Julia Hoffman, niece of Andrew King who built Kings Mill.

Mr. H. A. Browning, Editor and Manager, The Whitley Republican.

.....all above of Williamsburg, Ky.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST

Literature

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Prof. W. A. McCall, of Columbia University, was born and reared in Whitley county. He graduated from Cumberland College in 1911, received his M. A. degree from Teacher's College, Columbia, in 1914, and his Ph D. degree in 1916. He then taught in many schools and colleges, but has been a professor in Teacher's College, Columbia University since 1919. He has written many books on psychology. He wrote How to measure in Education, which was published in 1922 MackMillan Company, Chicago, Ill., he also wrote How to Experiment in Education, published in 1923. The McCall Speller was published in 1925. He is also editor of Teachers and Students Lesson Unit Series, and Associate Editor of the Journal of Education Research.

AUTHOR.

R. S. Rose of Williamsburg, Ky., was born and reared in Whitley County. He attended Cumberland College at Williamsburg, and then graduated from the Law Department of Center College at Danville, Ky. He was Circuit Judge of Whitley, Knox, and McCreary counties for 16 years. He has written a law book Rose's Criminal Law, Procedure and Forms. This book is in two volumes, and was published in 1917 by W. H. Anderson Law Book Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Rose is now working on three other law books which he plans to have completed and published later.

SCIENTIST.

Dr. Homer M. Ruthford was born near Williamsburg in Whitley County, March 2, 1904. He received his early education in Williamsburg and Corbin. He got his M. S. degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

CUHIST

He specialized in Geology and Seismology, and is now teaching these subjects in the University of Pittsburgh. The Seismograph chart at this University recorded the violent earthquake that caused death and disaster in the vicinity of Los Angeles on March 10, 1933. Dr. Ruthford said it was a pectonic quake and was caused by a slipping of the rock crust.

INVENTORS.

Mr. Robert Siler of 5912 Lewis Ave., Long Beach, California was born and reared at Williamsburg and educated at Cumberland College. He is now in California and has invented and had patented some modern equipment for oil wells.

Homer G. Mahan was born, reared, and educated in Williamsburg. He has invented an automatic dump car for the coal mines. It was patented June 18, 1929.

Reference sources:

Mr. W. F. Rutherford, Williamsburg, Ky. (On Dr. Homer Rutherford)
Prof. J. L. Creek, Cumberland College, Williamsburg. (Prof. McCall)
Who's Who in America, 1932-'33, Vol. 17. (McCall)
Mr. Homer G. Mahan, Williamsburg-- on own invention.
Hon. R. S. Rose, Attorney, Williamsburg. Author on Law.
Mr. A. T. Siler, Williamsburg. Relative of Robt. Siler, Inventor.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST

Local Tours.

A tour of Whitley county; about 40 mi. Leave Corbin on US. 25 W. traveling S. In South Corbin, about one mile from Corbin depot, turn W. on Ky. 90 and go 18 mi. to stop #1, Cumberland Falls State Park.

Leaving the Park, retrace Ky. 90 for 8 mi. to Junction of Ky. 90 and Ky. 26 on Young's Creek. Then turn S. E. on to Ky. 26 and go 8 mi. to US 25 W., turn N. on US 25 W. and travel about 1 mi. to stop #2, Gatliff Fish Hatchery.

Leaving the Fish Hatchery, retrace US 25 W. about 3 mi. to Williamsburg. Go S. on Main Street to stop #3, Cumberland College campus. The College Library is in the 800 block on Main Street. Roburn Hall and Johnson Hall are on either side of Main Street in 900 block. Felix Hall, the Boys' Dormitory, is to the rear of Johnson Hall on Scyamore St. Return to Main street and cross viaduct to Walnut Street where the Administration Building, College Gymnasium, and Music Hall are located. Return viaduct to Main St. and go N. to court house.

Cumberland Falls State Park contains 400 acres, a gift of the late Senator T. Colman Du Pont to the State. This vast tract of rough mountainous country offers the camper, the student, and lovers of nature

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST

an ideal place for sport, study or solitude. The Falls are of rare majestic beauty, and sightseers must not overlook the fact that the park has many other points of interest unrivalled in scenery and beauty. The Moonbow Inn is located on a ledge overlooking the falls, and offers delightful headquarters for visitors to the park.

The Gatliff Fish Hatchery built in 1929 is operated by the State of Kentucky and contains an aggregate of 30 acres, eleven are in fish ponds. The fresh water supply is obtained from a dam or levee constructed in nearby Watts Creek. The Fish are produced at the Hatchery at the rate of 1,000,000 per year.

Cumberland College has resources of approximately \$1,000,000. The School has a library of several thousand books, the dormitories are modern and the usual construction for Junior colleges are available to the student.

Reference Sources:

Ky. Progress Magazine, Park Edition.

Collin's History.

Ky. State Park Annual

John Aurthur Supt. Fish Hatchery

Margaret Disker, Librarian at Cumberland

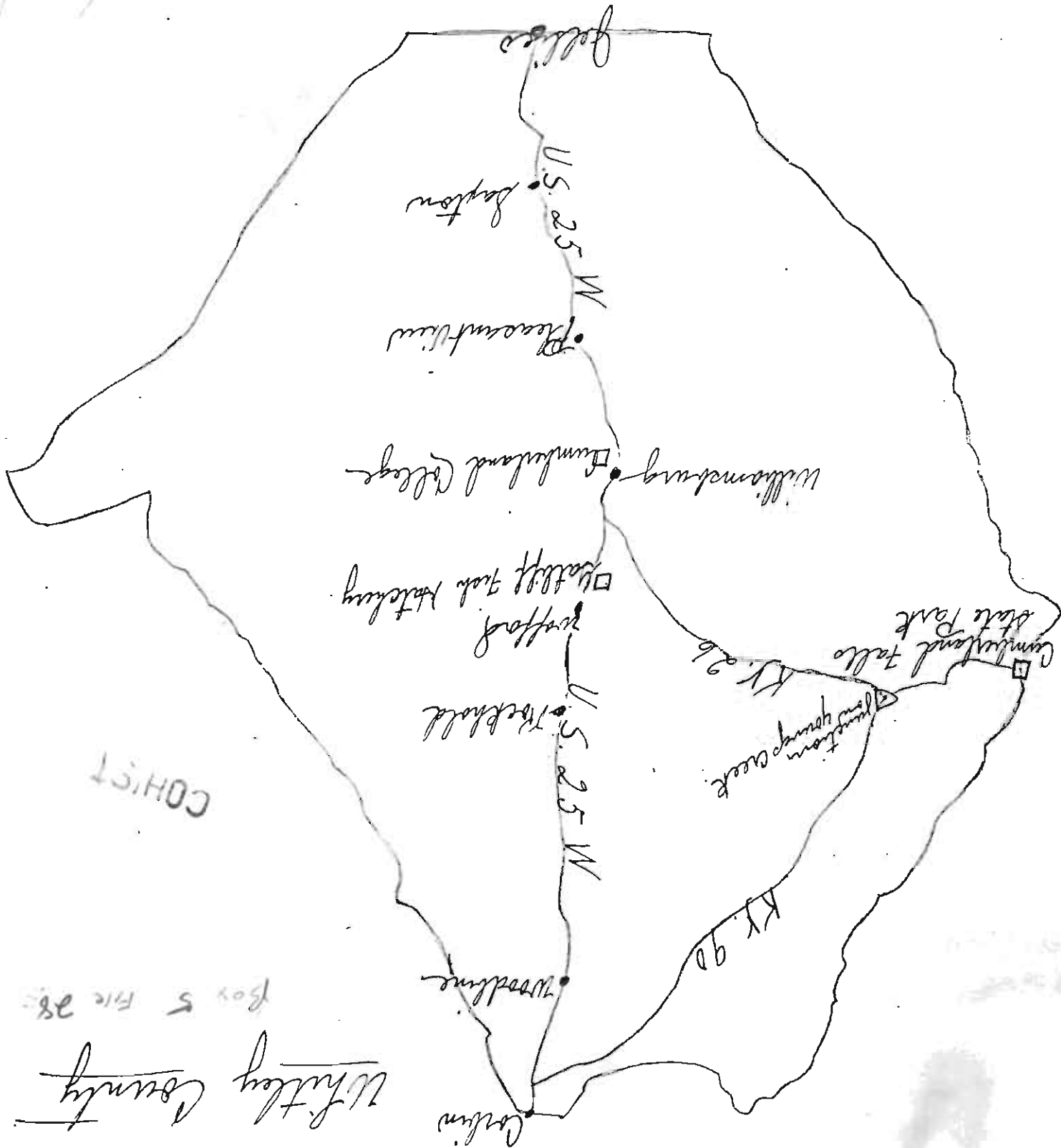
College Catalog for 1935-36

Barry

Whitley County

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Corbin, Ky.

COHIST.
Mrs. Georgia Ballard,
Field Worker.

Manufacturing and Industry. It is hard to begin an industrial survey of Corbin without considering the Louisville and Nashville R. R. with its monthly payroll here of approximately one quarter of a million dollars, and its employees in and out of Corbin numbering between 1200 and 1500. All this has been covered in the topic of "Transportation" and will not be repeated here. Under this assignment of "Manufacturing and Industry" we shall consider only local factories and industries dealing primarily with manufacturing.

The Citizens Ice Co., is located in S. Corbin, about 2mi. from the city hall. This enterprise was established in July 1929, and is operated by a stock company with Mr. E. Mayhan of Williamsburg, Ky. as president, and Mr. C. Karney, of Corbin, as manager. This ice manufacturing plant is thoroly equipped with modern machinery, and can produce 50 T. of ice every 24 hrs., with a value of \$5.00 per T. The plant during the summer employs eight men in its manufacturing operations, besides six truck operators who sell its ice. This establishment helps to serve Barbourville, Williamsburg, and Jellico, Tenn. as well as Corbin. It also has a contract with the Fruit Growers Express, shippers of fruit from the S., to ice their refrigerator cars that come in on the L. & N. R. R. main line which runs by the ice plant.

The Corbin Daily Tribune, starting in a modest way in 1904, has developed from a weekly newspaper to its present status as a progressive little daily. Its mechanical department has been built to the point where a daily can be issued with promptness and regularity. The shop has a complete line of modern

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Corbin, Ky.

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equipment. The Daily Tribune is served by the Associated Press, and carries a wealth of local news, features, and editorial matter. Some of the best comic strips in America are carried each day. It gives the people of the "tri-counties", Knox, Laurel, and Whitley, a home daily of which they may be justly proud. J. L. Crawford, editor, came to Corbin to accept that position in 1928. The Tribune employs ten persons and puts out 3,000 papers daily. The payroll is approximately \$275.00 per week. The plant also does job printing, and is located on Main St. in Corbin.

Mr. T. H. King, owner and operator of "Kings Corner" Service Station, is the inventor of a governing device which regulates the speed of trucks. Since 1925 he has sold 9,000 of his governors. The price for one is \$2.50. Mr. King has dealers all over Ky., as well as in parts of Ark., Pa., Ala., N. C. , S. C., and Va.

The Corbin Brick Co., located about 3 mi. from the city hall on US 25 W, is a thriving industry. It is also on the main line of the L. & N. R.R. In 1920 the builder and first manager received the incorporation papers for the plant. Stock-holders thought they had made a bad investment until in 1928, when the management changed hands. Mr. H. K. Smith is the present manager and the company is now out of debt and operating at a profit. This company turns out 800,000 brick per month. It has six kilns. Besides brick, which are made from clay and shale, it makes building tile and farm drain tile. The Corbin Brick Co. sells its products within a 200 mile radius. It has the distinction of filling what was probably the largest order ever made in Kentucky; an order for 9 million brick for the Narcotic Hospital at Lexington.

The brick yard employees total about forty, adding to that number forty coal-haulers. The payroll per month is approximately \$3,500.00. There are no labor unions, and visitors are permitted at any time, with or without a permit. The brick plant is modern. They have done away with the old system of coal-firing for drying brick, and in its place is a new system called the "Waste Heat System". The old method cost 75¢ per thousand brick for drying, while the new system costs only 4¢ per thousand. Another improvement is worth mentioning: the "De-airing System" which was installed about a year ago and is ~~not~~ very seldom~~ly~~ found in a plant the size of Corbin's. Through the aid of the "De-airing System" all the air is taken out of the clay, and when finished you have a compact, hard brick which is more durable.

W. H. Shelby, an old resident of Corbin, manufactures by hand artificial limbs. His work-shop is located on Center St., near the new Lynn Camp Creek Bridge. Mr. Shelby's production is rather handicapped by lack of finances for necessary advertising, but his little establishment has the reputation of turning out very fine hand-made artificial limbs.

Reference sources:

J. L. Crawford, Editor, Corbin Daily Tribune.

T. H. King, Inventor of King's Governor.

O. F. Sharpe, Chief Engineer, Citizens Ice Co.

H. K. Smith, Manager, Corbin Brick Co.

W. H. Shelby, Manufacturer Artificial Limbs.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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Military Items of Interest.

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Miss Julia Marcum, probably the oldest citizen in Williamsburg, is 91 years of age. She was born in Scott County, Tenn., but has lived in Williamsburg for 40 years.

When a girl of 16 years, she fought a hand-to-hand battle with a Confederate soldier. The soldier had his musket and bayonet, and she had an axe. The story is something like this: Hiram Marcum, and his family, lived out from Huntsville, Tenn. Hiram for some reason liked the North, while many of his neighbors favored the South. They heard of him and heard he was a "Yankee", and they didn't like "Yankees".

Thirty-six Southern soldiers marched upon Hiram Marcum's log cabin at 2 o'clock one morning. They forced their way into the cabin, but Marcum was sleeping in the barn. The mother and children were threatened with their lives if they didn't tell where he was. They didn't tell, and all of the soldiers left but one. He rushed at the mother and one of the frightened children dropped the candle, throwing the room into total darkness. Julia, then 16, got hold of an axe and started "chopping" on the intruder. She cut him in the breast, and also split his chin open. He dropped his gun and began to totter about the floor. The father, who was aroused by the screams, rushed in and fired one shot and the soldier fell dead.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird,

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A bayonet stab pierced Julia's skull, and she lost a finger in the battle. This story finally leaked out to the world, and Congress voted her a pension in 1884. She is said to be the only woman in the United States to draw a pension for her own deeds.

(Miss Julia Marcum is now living in Williamsburg, Ky. The Williamsburg paper, The Whitley Republican, on Mar. 26, 1936 carried a reprint of her story from the Knoxville News-Sentinel. Miss Alice Baird, Local Guide Worker, Williamsburg, says:

"I went and saw Miss Marcum myself and talked with her. She has been real sick, but able to have company now. I know her and she knows me, so I just talked to her a little while and didn't tell her what I had come for. She seemed so weak and talked so low that it was hard for me to understand her very clearly, and hard for me to make her understand me. During my visit I asked questions enough to find out what I gave her credit for".)

Bibliography:

The Whitley Republican, Mar. 26, 1936. Williamsburg, Ky.
(Reprint from Knoxville News-Sentinel)

Reference Source:

Miss Julia Marcum, age 91, Williamsburg, Ky.

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Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky.

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Alice Baird

Natural resources.

Whitley county has several coal mines working the Jellico seam, operated by three principal companies.

The Mahan Jellico Coal Co. mines are on Long Branch off of Patterson Creek, 22 mi. from Williamsburg. The post office and shipping-point is Packard, Ky. This company was organized in 1907 and now operates four openings with eight entries. They now work 175 men and mine 450 tons per day. The Jellico seam here averages 36 in. in thickness. This mine is non-union, and it is estimated the supply of coal here will take about ten years to exhaust.

The Gatliff Coal Co. of Williamsburg, with its mines at Gatliff, Ky., was organized in 1908. The property was leased on a royalty basis of 10¢ per ton. The Jellico seam mined here is about 40 in. in thickness. The average number of men now employed is 272, and the average production of coal over the period of years is 223,901 tons. A high grade of domestic coal is produced at the Gatliff mines.

The Bon Jellico Coal Co. mines are located about 3 mi. W. of Williamsburg, and were first operated in 1911. These mines are organized and employ about 90 men. Three openings are worked, and the average production per day is about 300 tons. The Jellico seam here is about 36 in. thick. Some 80% of the coal here has already been mined.

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Alice Baird

Gas and Oil.

A number of years ago several oil wells were drilled in Whitley county, but none are now producing. While drilling for oil, gas was found and there are several gas wells in the county. Five gas wells near Williamsburg supply the town with natural gas for heating, cooking, and lighting. Considerable land in Whitley county is now under lease for oil and gas development.

Swift's Silver Mine.

The interest of a century ago in the legendary Swift's Silver Mine placed the mine at two spots in Whitley county, on Log Mountain and also near Cumberland Falls. About 1850 this excitement reached its height.

Iron.

Iron ore is found at Cumberland Falls, Log Mountain, Mud Creek, and Poplar Creek but these deposits have never been developed commercially.

Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Bibliography:

History of Kentucky. Collins. pg. 758. (Swift's Silver Mine)

Geol. Map, Whitley Co. W. R. Jillson. Series VI. 1927.

Reference Sources:

J. B. Gatliff, President, Gatliff Coal Co., Williamsburg.

Mrs. C. G. Thomas, Bookkeeper, Bon Jellico Coal Co.

W. M. Mahan, Gen. Mgr., Mahan Jellico Coal Co.

G. C. Butts, Gas operator, Williamsburg.

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Alice Baird

Paleontology.

150

Prof. P. R. Jones, science instructor at Cumberland College, Williamsburg, advises that practically nothing has been done toward a study of the fossil remains of the region. Coal miners occasionally find fossilized vegetation in coal deposits, but these are not saved for study.

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Topography.

120

Corbin's altitude is about 1,100 ft. above sea level, above the sand-hills and below the snow-line. The trading area of Corbin lies in the Cumberland Valley and in the Cumberland foothills. The country around is rolling, with the foothills of the mountains showing up in places, well drained, and bearing large tracts of timber.

Climate.

130

The climate is temperate and very healthful, the distribution of climatic elements being much more uniform than might be supposed. Corbin has an average mean temperature of 56.1 degree F.; with a maximum average of 67.9 degrees and an average minimum temperature of 44.1 degrees. The average annual rainfall is 42.3 inches, and the average length of growing season for crops is 186 days.

Geology.

140

The soil around Corbin is of Pottsville Conglomerate. There is enough clay near-by for brick manufacture to last about 50 years, and some sand for local needs.

Labor Disputes.

250

There has been only one important strike at Corbin,

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

the railroad strike of "shop-men" here in 1922. This disturbance was almost nation-wide, and not from local causes. The Corbin shops strike started July 1, 1922 and lasted until December 31st of that year. It involved approximately 1000 employees, altho about 400 stayed on their jobs. New men were brought in from other points to fill positions vacated by the strikers, and the new men stayed and made their homes here.

Population.

260

Corbin was founded in 1884, with a population of six. Eight years later there were only 25 people here. From January 1892 to January 1893 a marked improvement was shown, and Corbin's inhabitants then numbered 100.

In 1900 the population was 900; in 1905, 1,200; and in 1910 it reached 2,000. In 1920 the figures was 3,406; and in 1930 an increase of 135% over 1920 had been made, the 1930 population figure of 8,036. Corbin's percentage of increase in population for that ten year period was the largest in Ky. for cities of more than 3,000.

The population today is approximately 10,000, and is still growing. Plans are now being made to incorporate more territory which will show still more gain in population.

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Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Bibliography:

Market Data on the Trading Area of Corbin, Ky. Corbin Times-Tribune.
1930. Corbin.

References:

Mr. H. E. Wentworth, Supt. Cumberland Falls State Park.

Mr. R. D. Smith, Yard Master, L. & N. R. Co., Corbin.

Mr. James L. Eaton, old resident, Corbin.

Mrs. J. H. Parker, old resident, Corbin.

~~Chamber of Commerce~~

Chamber of Commerce Files, Corbin, Ky.

Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Old Churches.

There are a number of old churches in the county over a hundred years old. The Jellico Creek Baptist Church, located on Jellico Creek about 10 miles from Williamsburg it is one of the oldest churches in the county. It was established in 1809 with seven Members. Five of these members were accepted for church membership by letter from North Carolina churches, and two of them came by baptism into membership.

The first pastor of this church was James Simms. This church was and is still active with a membership of 255, and belongs to the South Union Association.

The Cumberland River Church located about two miles South of Williamsburg was organized in 1810. It is a tradition that it was originally a methodist church, and that Rev. James Sullivan was the first pastor. He died while he was pastor and was buried in the church grave yard. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and is one of three buried within the county. This is a Baptist Church now with 149 members, and belongs to the East Union Association.

The Clear Fork Baptist Church is about 4 miles North east of Jellico, Tenn. It was organized in 1797, and is the oldest church in the county according to the record.

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This church is still active and has a membership of 105. It belongs to the East Union Association.

The Red Bird Baptist Church located about five miles west of Williamsburg on the Cumberland River. It was organized in 1810. It has a membership now of 142, and is attached to the South Union Association.

On the 19th day of September 1883 a number of persons met in Williamsburg, Whitley county, to advise as to the propriety of organizing a Baptist Church. Following a sermon by the Rev. Green Clay Smith from the text, 16th Chapter of Acts, he took the chair by consent and it was agreed to organize a Baptist Church. September 24, 1883 the church met in business meeting as previously agreed. After a sermon by the Rev. Smith, the doors of the church were opened and some members received. Then they elected Rev. Levi J. Steeley as pastor, and a motion to have services twice a month carried. A meeting was held October 28, 1883, but due to the death of the pastor no other meeting were held until August 7, 1884. At that time Rev. W. H. Brummett was called as pastor. August 14, 1884 Brother Brummett accepted the call. November 22, 1883 a committee was appointed to consider the question of building a new church house. Services were held in the school house until the church house could be built. The first trustees

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

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were G. C. Brassfield, Mike Richardson, and E. S. Moss., these were appointed by the pastor. On Sunday May 3, 1885, the church voted to organize a Sunday School and have prayer meetings. May 23, 1885 an organ was given the church and Mrs Joie Mahan was elected organist. W. H. Brummett resigned as pastor on May 26, 1885, and the Rev. R. C. Medaris was elected pastor on June 13, 1885. Bro. Green Clay Smith preached the dedication sermon of the First Baptist Church building in Williamsburg and it was dedicated on Sunday Oct. 3, 1886. This building was on the 5th street in Williamsburg, and the present building is at the same location. The membership of the church grew from 15 to over 250 in May 1885 up to April 1891. In 1914 a pipe organ was installed in the church as a memorial to Mrs. Gorman Jones. The church had grown to the extent that a new building was needed. On April 1, 1906 a building committee was appointed and a new building was built in a few years. This building was destroyed by fire on January 5, 1924. Then a new building was built and dedicated on Feb. 28, 1926. This church began with 8 members, and today it has 925 and is the largest church in the county. It belongs to the Mt. Zion Association.

Rev. R. C. Medaris and W. J. Johnson who were early pastors of this church were leaders in the building of the Williamsburg Institute.

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The Williamsburg Institute is now called the Cumberland College. Rev. Medaris was appointed by the Mt. Zion Association in 1887 as financial agent to raise money for this new enterprise. The school opened for students on Jan 7, 1889. W. J. Johnson was pastor of the church and principal of the school in 1889. He was the greatest personal force in securing funds for a dormitory which now bears his name.

The work of the congregational church began in Williamsburg in Jan. 1888. But this organization disbanded and it was reorganized on December 20, 1881. The first building committee was J. W. Siger, J. W. Sullivan and A. A. Myers.

The first piece of money collected to build this church was a half-dime and it is kept by a resident of Williamsburg as a sovereign. The first Sabbath school ever to assemble in a church at Williamsburg met at 9:30 a.m. March 16, 1884. The church was also dedicated this date and a series of services followed. A. A. Myers was the first pastor. By 1894 there were 5 congregationalists ~~churches~~ churches in Whitley county. The Williamsburg Academy a congregationalist school was started in the fall of 1881 and building built as needed. This school was sold to the Baptist in 1907. The first church building was destroyed by fire, it was located on main street, and burned in 1914. A new building was erected on Maple Street and ready for use in 1916.

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This church has disbanded and no services have been held for the past four or five years.

The Methodist Denomination built a church in Williamsburg in 1886 and Louis Hanks took charge as pastor in 1887. Their church was built on South 5th street and it still serves the Methodist people and Churches now. There are 8 Methodist churches here now. This Williamsburg Church belongs to the Barbourville District of the Kentucky Conference.

The church of God was organized in Williamsburg on July 3, 1921. There were about 40 or 50 members at that time. The first pastor was G. A. Fore. This church located at South 5th and Green Streets has belonged to the Cleveland Assembly since 1923. There are 5 churches of this denominations in the county now, but they belong to the Mountain Assembly.

There are 2 colored churches in Williamsburg which are the only ones in the county. The colored Methodist Church was organized about 40 years ago. Rev. Able was their first pastor. They have a present membership of 36. This church belongs to the Kentucky Conference.

The building at 700 Mill Street now used by the Methodist People, was built by the congregationist and dedicated as Riverside Mission Church for White people in November 1887. A few years later it was given to the colored people.

The Colored Baptist Church is called the Elm Street Missionary Baptist. They have 45 members and belong to the London District Association.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

They were organized about 40 years ago and G. W. Toliver was the first pastor.

Reference Source:

E. L. Stephens, lawyer, and has collected a lot of history on old churches.

Miss Flora Sullivan, teacher, great, great, granddaughter of James Sullivan (Deceased)

East Union Association Minutes page 32.

An old record of the First Baptist Church in Williamsburg, Kentucky

J. M. Ellison, an old Citizen who has ~~never~~ been connected with churches, a deacon

Mrs. Oscar Nicholson, Church Clerk, for the Baptist Church.

Mt. Zion Association Minutes, Page 10.

Cumberland College Catalog Page 13.

Old records Book for the congregational church book, page 1. Mrs. Verna Denham has this book at present.

Mrs. G. C. Butts, a daughter of Mrs. Denham, leader in the congregationalist Church

An early record of the Methodist Church in the hands of Miss Flora Sullivan.

G. W. Townsend, pastor of Methodist Church.

F. K. Thomas, deacon of this church.

W. A. Coleman, pastor colored Methodist.

Robert Umber a deacon in the colored Church.

Mrs. Laura Whaley worker in the church here.

(All mentioned are from Williamsburg, Kentucky. The minutes and records were borrowed from the churches and information got direct by Miss Baird)

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Corbin, Ky.

Mrs. Georgia Ballard
Local Worker,
The American Guide,
Corbin, Kentucky.

Old Mill Sites and Mill-stones.

The old Barton Mill, which has been torn down, was once a very important factor in this neighborhood. The site is some two miles from Corbin on the Masterstown Road, going toward Keavy, on the Laurel River. A Mr. Gray built the dam across the river and also the mill, but later sold it to Mr. Barton. This mill was in operation for many years. It also cut the lumber that was used in the making of Corbin's oldest house, built in 1822.

The old McHargue water-mill on Robinson Creek, which is still standing, is located seven miles from Corbin. The mill did the "custom" corn grinding for all the surrounding country. The mill-stone used at the mill was brought from Letcher co. on a sled drawn by six oxen. This type of stones are not found around here. The stone at present is in the yard of Mr. Lafayette Bishop in North Corbin. This mill also supplied lumber for several of Corbin's early homes. It was built in 1805 by William McHargue, who came from Irredell co., N. C. He settled in North Corbin, and built his home and a blacksmith shop.

Along with the water-mill, ~~the~~ McHargue owned a horse-mill. The method here was to furnish your own power, which happened to be a horse-power mill. This was easy enough though, because practically every one going to mill rode horseback. This horse-mill was used for "custom" corn grinding when there was not sufficient

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Mrs. Georgia Ballard,
Local Worker,
The American Guide,
Corbin, Kentucky.

water to run the mill. Many times the mill was known to run night and day.

Henderson McHargue built and operated the first steam-powered wheat flour, corn meal, and carding machine that was built in this part of the country.

The carding machine was for making woolen rolls, preparatory for the spinning wheel, which was spun into yarn and from that into woolen cloth. The steam boiler of this mill was hauled from Lexington, on a wagon with mule team. This mill and carding machine was known to run both night and day to supply the trade.

Reference Source:

Dr. W. M. Steele, Corbin, Kentucky.

L. B. McHargue, London, Kentucky.

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Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky

Alice Laird

OLD TIME CORN SHUCKING.

Years ago work and play were combined in many cases. This custom has changed a great deal. The old time log rollings, bean stringing, cotton pickings, corn shucking all brought a merry time as well as the work they accomplished. The corn shuckings have always been more popular than any of the other fall gatherings and still are. Since there has always been more corn raised than any other one crop, has caused this.

These corn shuckings are always in the fall just after gathering the corn before putting it in the crib for winter. The old custom was to put a jug of whiskey in the bottom of the pile of corn. Many men liked their dram, and a jug to pass around after the work was one of the treats of the day.

There were different races during the day. Sometimes men would try to see who could shuck a bushel of corn the quickest. Then there was a race to see who could find the most red or speckled ears of corn. A red ear counted ten, and a speckled ear counted five. The game was a hundred points. Many times two or three hundred bushels would be shucked in one day.

Women were always invited along with the men to these corn shucking and they played a big part on these days. The women folk of the home had the shuckings often planned a quilting for them. So when the

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Alice Baird

mans' showed the results of the days work they also could show theirs.

There was always some good cooks in the bunch and they would prepare a good dinner, the dinners always boasted its chicken and dumplings many times turkey, and always country ham and sausage. Vegetables fruit cake and pies had their place also.

After the days work came the fun, there was either a candy party or a dance.

It is a candy party and they made candy for the whole crowd. most of the time it was called "tuf jack" out of molasses, or some times it was pull caddy made from sugar. A lot of the fun was in the making. After it was cooked it had to be kneaded and worked to make it lighter in color and brittle. The young folks in the crowd had the time of their life when they got their hands in the candy.

If it was a dance, the young people and many older ones would dance as hard as they had worked that day. The dance would last until mid night and sometimes longer. Many times something to eat or drink was passed around again. This custom has out lived many others for we still have corn shuckings in the rural sections.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. Rachel Leadors, Williamsburg, Ky

Mrs. Lettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Ky

Mrs. Thomas y. Baird, Williamsburg, Ky

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Alice Baird

Old Time Schools

Our schools, like most other things, have changed considerable in the last seventy five (75) of one hundred years. The school term was just three (3) months, instead of seven (7) or nine (9) as it is today. The school was taught in the fall of the year.

The school house was a little one room log house, with a big open fire place in one end. Benches were made of logs. The logs were split open, and four (4) pegs put into the round side, two (2) near each end, to serve as legs. In the winter time these benches were placed near the fire. Wood was burned in the fire place, and was cut and carried from the woods by the teacher and students.

Sometimes a Blab school was taught, this was a school where every one studied out loud. The teacher would say "You can study for ten (10) minutes" or he would say just "ten minutes" and they knew what he meant they then began with spelling their words out loud, some reading aloud and others doing other school work and studying something out loud. All the larger students would study aloud in a "Sing song fashion" When the special time was up, the teacher would call a class and every body would get quite. After class they studied again, before another class, and this was the routine of the day.

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic were the principal subjects taught in early schools. In those days slates and slate

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pencils were used. No ink or tablets were used as they were unknown to some of these early schools. When ink was used it was the home made kind that was used from balls that grew on oak trees and different kinds of berries. Some pens were used but they were made of goose quills.

Pranks, jokes, and teasing were enjoyed by most youngsters and many older people in those days. But sometimes the teading was carried so far that it became annoying. In some districts grown boys out of the school age delighted in teasing the smaller school boys. In one section of the county the older ones when passing the school house would yell "School butter, chickens flutter". This made the school boys angry, and many times it caused a fight if the school boys could catch the teaser. Sometimes the school boys would catch him and take him and put him in a creek. The teacher would of course, sympathize with his scholars, and it caused much confusion as when a large boy would pass and yell at the scholars the teacher would let enough of the boys out to get the fellow and duck in a creek.

Head marks were worked for by most students. when a scholar stood head of his class for two days, he was given a headmark. The one having the most head marks at the end of the school year received a prize.

In the later part of the 19th century the "School Breaking" was a merry time in most communities. There would usually be an entertainer

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who would give a speech or they would have a nice program which was considered as an entertainment for the school. This consisted of a speaker or two, dialogues and other things such as songs, marches and small plays that would not amount to very much today. The students from one school would invite other pupils for this entertainment and a nice time would be enjoyed by all. The schools had no time to end as if the school was supposed to end one week maybe a teacher had taken a few days off and would have to make it up at the end of the school period. This way the same crowd could go to all the entertainments as the schools would "break" as it was called at different times, therefore students from one school would be able to attend another.

Reference Source:

Mrs. Rachel Meadors, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Hettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Martha Baird, Williamsburg, Kentucky

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

The Pack Peddler

Years ago the pack peddler was a regular visitor of the homes of this section. That was before there were so many towns, and villages among the hills. These centers now supply the needs of the people with the peddler oft times, still selling his wares which have increased, from his store on the corner. having obtained his start and experience by packing and peddling for years before.

This peddler was always a foreigner of some kind. Sometimes he was a Jew or an Assyrian, or maybe an Italian. He was always of a friendly nature and very talkative, but most of the time his English was very broken.

His wares were light and not too bulky, such as towels pillow cases, bed spreads, scarfs, handkerchiefs, needles, pins, buttons and etc. But they were so numerous that he had a "real pack on his back".

Some times he was not shown much courtesy when he came especially by the men folks. They felt sure he would sell his ^{their} ~~was~~ wife or daughter\$things they didnt need, and maybe they would get cheated in the trade. His wares were usually of an attractive nature, but seldom of a substantial quality. But with the looks of the goods and persuasion of the peddler many a house wife and daughter has decided that what he had was just what she needed and a trade was sure.

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These peddlers made regular trips through the country each year, and sometimes two or three. He had to get his lodging among his customers, and if he found a place where he got good eats and and lodging for the night, he was sure to happen along again the next time about dark. Maybe this man would peddle along the same routes for years. It being a day when there wasn't much travel, he ~~was~~ ^{after} learned by the people and the people learned all about the peddler. Sometimes his visits were enjoyed by the different members of the family, especially the young ones. They liked to hear him tell about his life and family and his home across the ocean. Sometimes the older ones were inclined to be a little suspicious but it was borne in silence.

All the members of the family were interested in the time when he would "Check-out" some for one reason and some for another. Some were glad he had come but were pleased to see him leave. They were always glad to see him coming to see what he had within the pack. If he stayed at some home where they would not charge him anything, upon taking his leave he would present the woman of the household with a nice gift from the pack. He always left something as a token of appreciation for their kindness.

Reference Source:

Mrs. Hettie Taylor, Williamsburg, Ky. Miss Emma Campbell, Williamsburg.

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District #4

London

POINTS OF INTEREST

Corbin, and vicinity

Cumberland Falls

Cumberland Falls and Park also
covered by Guide Worker at Corbin.

Cumberland Falls State Park

"Gateway to the South"-- Intersection of US 25 E and US 25 W.

L. & N. R. R. center; shops, yards, five divisions, etc.

COHIST

Box 5
F 30
District #4

London

5

POINTS OF INTEREST

Williamsburg, and Whitley co.

Cumberland Falls

Cumberland Falls State Park

Cumberland College, Williamsburg

Gatliff Fish Hatchery

Golf Course, 2 mi. S. of Williamsburg

Airport, Williamsburg

Coal Mines of Whitley co.

Box 5
file 30
COHIST

Points of Interest spotted on Whitley county Map

Alice Baird
Local Guide Worker
Williamsburg, Ky.

1. The Cumberland Falls State Park. Located on Whitley-McCreary county-line 18 mi. from both Williamsburg and Corbin, Kentucky. It can best be reached from Corbin over Ky. 90, or from Williamsburg over Ky. 26 and Ky. 90. It is accessible from US 25 or US 27, by means of Ky. 90 which connects them.

2. Eagle Falls are about a quarter of a mile below Cumberland Falls in Cumberland Falls State Park, on the west side of Cumberland River. They can be reached from Cumberland Falls by going down a trail on the east side, ^{AND} crossing the river in a boat, or by crossing in a boat above Cumberland Falls and going down a trail on the west side.

3. The Gatliff Fish Hatchery is located in Whitley county at Wofford, Ky. It is about ² $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Williamsburg, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Corbin, Ky. It is near the Highway, and can be reached by US 25 W.

Reference Source:

Ky. State Highway Dept. Office, Williamsburg, Ky.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

COHIST

There are 3 lookout towers in the county. There is a 100 ft. steel tower $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles northeast of Gatliff. It was built by CCC boys. There is another steel tower 60 ft. high on Shelby Knob 11 miles south west of Williamsburg. This tower was built by local labor. The CCC boys have built a wood tower near Cumberland Falls. These towers have wood cabins for their watchmen and phone connections with the CCC camps.

There are several programs of a permanent nature found in our county. Just recently an underground rail road crossing was made at Watts Creek, a bridge at London, two (2) dangerous railroad crossings cut out at Pleasant View. These were made by the State and Federal Government. The WPA have finished many jobs and are working on others. They are the County Jail, gymnasium and school house at Woodbine, gymnasium at Corbin, Sewer system at Williamsburg and Corbin, an addition to our city school here and much improvements and repairing on county school houses.

There is not any power produced in the county, the coal mines in some places produce electric power for the operation of the mines. There is not any land reclamation or reforestation work going on now, but the Government has 18,000 acres of land in Whitley County under option.

There are two CCC Camps in Whitley county, and about 400 boys in these camps.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST

The CCC boys build roads, fire trails, put up their own telephone lines, and fight many forest fires. The Emlyn camp has done some erosion work, but it has disbanded now.

Reference Sources:

Judge H. H. Tye, lawyer and old citizen of the town.

W. B. Early, Attorney, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Dr. E. S. Moss, an old resident.

A. J. Jeffries Asst. Local Manager of K. U. Co., Williamsburg, Ky.

J. L. Bennett, Chief Forester, Gatliff Association, Williamsburg, Ky.

J. E. Parson, County Agent, Williamsburg, Ky.

Gordon Ruge, Tool inspector. Williamsburg, Ky.

Ted Register, an officer at Ranger Headquarters, Williamsburg, Ky.

COHIST

(1)

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File 30

Corbin, Kentucky.

Georgia Ballard
170

Products In Whitley co. there are 3,328 farms valued at \$2,543,257. Knox co. has 3,579 farms, valued at \$2,886,878. Laurel co. has 3,431 farms valued at \$3,569,960. There are 168,111 acres of farm land in Whitley co., and Knox and Laurel have approximately the same. In the three counties the amount of crop land harvested amounts to 41,762 acres. There is very little difference in the amount of idle crop land now and in 1930; then it was 16,930 acres, now it is 19,310 acres. Around Corbin there is enough pasture to fully accomodate the number of cattle, horses, etc. There are 27,962 acres of plowable pasture land, 5,833 acres of woodland pasture, and 8, 108 acres in other pasture land in Whitley co.

Corn is the chief agricultural product, and practically every farm has its corn field. The corn is used mainly for feed for the live stock, but occasionally you can find an old fashioned grinding machine and a sign out front, ~~reading thus--~~ "Mill-days..". The stalks and leaves are used for "roughage", an excellent feed for milk cows during the winter along with their hay. Whitley co. raises 25,964 acres of corn, yielding approximately 396,451 bu., an average of 15 bu. to the acre. To show what can be done, a member of the 4-H Club of Whitley co. planted and worked one acre of corn for an experiment; when it was harvested she had 91.75 bu. of corn, while all around her farmers were obtaining only 15 bu. an acre.

Oats are used mainly as a "cover-crop". If there

more horses the amount of oats grown would increase.

Box 5
File 30

Corbin, Ky.

not so common as

Small grains are found ~~more~~ in the Bluegrass region, but we do have 336 acres in oats.

~~Very~~ ^{are} little tobacco is grown around Corbin. In Whitley co. there ~~is to be found~~ only 30 acres, yielding 13,715 lbs. There is some tobacco in Laurel co. but Knox doesn't rate as a tobacco growing county.

On practically every farm you can find a "patch" of potatoes, grown chiefly for home use. Wagon-peddlers are to be seen in every part of town at potato digging time. In the county there are 810 acres of Irish potatoes, producing 59,512 bu. Sweet potatoes, too, are very popular in practically every garden. Whitley co. produces 459 acres which yields 48,601 bu. These are for home use ^{only}; none of them are shipped.

Hay ranks next to corn in production. This is usually stored away for live stock, but several truck loads can be seen headed toward the Bluegrass region. Whitley co. produces 10,819 acres of hay, weighing 9,971 T.

Gross value of farm products per acre of land in farms: Laurel co. \$10.00 to \$15.00; Knox co. and Whitley co. \$7.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Stock-raising leads in this section, rather than crop production. ^{Hogs} Hogs and pigs are common in these parts, their number being approximately 5,000 in 1935.

Poultry consists largely of small farm flocks kept for eggs and fryers. There are a few cold storage eggs

due to the fact that the wagon peddlers bring

Box 5
File 30
COH351
Corbin, Ky.

them in.

The horses and colts around here number 556; ~~while~~ the mules and mule colts ~~run~~ up to 2,412. These help to carry on the ~~other~~ phases of agriculture.

The cattle number 8,908. Most of these are used locally, but a few are sent to market at Richmond, the nearest stock-yard. Cows for home and dairy use number 4,897, an increase of 2000 over the 1930 census. Truck routes make it possible for the farmers around here, when the condition of the roads will permit, to market their cream at local cream-collecting stations.

The number of sheep and lambs is small. There are only 738, ¹ a decrease of over a thousand in the past five years, in Whitley co. and Knox co. In Laurel the number is ~~some~~ larger. They are used for mutton locally, the number being so small that there is hardly enough profit to ship them to market.

^{Whitley Co. has}
In 1930 there ~~were~~ only 39,029 acres of woodland, ~~that is in timber, in Whitley co.~~ Due to the fact that people ^{neglecting} have let down on farming and are letting the new timber grow where at one time there were crops, there is now 56,245 acres of woodland. Almost all rough lumber sold here comes from near Cumberland Falls. Some is obtained from Keavy, about three mi. W. of Corbin. The greater part of this is pine. The better lumber ^{is} sent here from Montgomery, Ala., and other southern timber sections.

~~There is~~ ^{there is} near Corbin, and capable of being secured with little trouble, enough clay to last at least 50 years--

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Corbin, Ky.

if not longer. When used with shale ~~that is~~ near-by, this clay makes a very good brick.

The building stone used here comes from the Mt. Vernon Ky. quarry, and the sand sold comes from the Ohio River near Louisville.

June
No fairs are held at Corbin but, there is a S. E. Ky. Band Festival ~~held here every few years~~ in the month of June. It has been held here for the past four years. This year a decision was made to send it to Barbourville and around to all the ~~surrounding~~ *neighboring* towns.

"Log Rollings" may occasionally be witnessed. On December 16, 1935 there was a log-rolling at Gatliff, in Whitley co. Neighbors came from miles around and had a big dinner and did a big days work in helping clear the land and roll-up the cut logs.

Box 5
File 3D

Corbin, Ky.

Reference sources:

Mr. John Parsons, County Agric. Agent, Williamsburg, Ky.

Mr. W. M. Hacker, Manager, Corbin Bldg. and Supply Co.

Mr. Jack Heath, Heath Lbr. Co.

Mr. H. K. Smith, Manager, Corbin Brick Co.

Box 5
File 28

(1)

1.

Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky.

Alice Baird
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COHIST

Products. Farming in Whitley co. is improving, ^{and} therefore the products of the farm are increasing. There are 168,111 acres of farm land in the county, and the county agent's aim this coming year is "Soil Building", or improving of the land so there will be more and better products in the future. The main crops in this county are: corn, potatoes, and hay. There were 279,056 bu. of corn raised in 1930, and 396,451 bu. raised in 1935. There were 68,686 bu. of Irish potatoes produced in 1930, where there were only 59,512 in 1935. The decrease was due to the unfavorable season for the crop; under ordinary conditions there would have been twice that amount raised. The sweet potato crop of 1935 was almost double of that of 1930. The hay crop increased from 7,471 T. in 1930, to 9,971 T. in 1935. 75% of these crops are used at home. There is also a lot of truck farming in Whitley co. but produce raised is largely used in the county.

One of the greatest aids to the farming situation now, and one that assures a better future, are the 4-H Clubs that are organized and working in the county. These Rural boys and girls are preparing themselves for a more useful and prosperous life by learning how to use, preserve, and improve the natural conditions of the farm. The girls in these clubs are taught how to sew and also do canning.

750

There was an increase in the number of hogs in the county from 3,355 in 1930 to 4,910 in 1935.

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Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky.

The number of sheep decreased a little. The number of cattle increased from 4,897 in 1930 to 8,908 in 1935. Most of the cows that are four years old and over have been tested for tuberculosis. Most of the cattle raised are shipped out of the county, and all the wool is shipped. There is very little fur-trapping done.

The prices of farm products change frequently but at present corn is worth from 75¢ to \$1.00 per bu., while Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes are worth 75¢ per bu. Hay is worth about \$15.00 per T., and hogs on foot are worth 10¢ per lb. Beef cattle on foot are priced at 5¢ to 6¢ per lb.

Early's Orchard is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Williamsburg, and covers ~~over~~ 50 acres of ground. There are ~~20~~ acres with 2000 peach trees which produce around 2000 bu. a year under favorable climatic conditions. ~~He has an~~ ^{Early's} 8 acre vineyard of 3000 vines which produce around 500 bu. a year. There are 25 acres in young apple trees just a few years old. There are other small orchards around in the county that help supply the fruit demand.

Nelson's Chicken Farm, located about a mile from Williamsburg, is the largest of its kind in the county. They raised 3000 White Leghorns and Rhode Island Red Chickens in 1935. Part of them were sold locally, but most of them were shipped to Cincinnati. There are 600 hens on the farm at present. There are several chicken farms in the county operated on a small scale.

Williamsburg, Whitley Co., Ky.

Box 5 File 28

There are 56,246 acres of woodland in Whitley co. At present there are about 20 saw-mills and five planing mills operating within the county. C. W. Renfro has a lumber business and planing mill in Williamsburg which buys lumber from 7 mills that are sawing in the rural sections. This concern handles around 12,000 ft. per day and ships and sells locally, but 75% or 80% of their business is wholesale. The small mills located in different parts of the county will average about 5,000 ft. each per day when working. The Williamsburg Lumber Co. is an individual business which handles dressed lumber. Most of the lumber handled is shipped in from Ala., Ga., and S. C.

There was found recently a limestone deposit between Williamsburg and Pineville, and a road is being built to it. Plans are to put a crusher there and use the crushed stone on the roads, and to install a pulverizer and manufacture a lime fertilizer for the farmers.

The clubs and schools of the county helped make a Community Fair a success last year. The exhibits of vegetables, fruits, canned goods, and needle work showed there is an upward trend among the people along the lines of endeavor.

Reference sources:

J. E. Parson, County Agric. Agt., Williamsburg.
W. B. Early, Early's Orchards, Williamsburg.
C. W. Renfro, Lumber, Williamsburg.
E. E. Nelson, Chicken Farm, Williamsburg.
M. H. Riley, Lumber, Williamsburg.
Garrett Moses, Farm Produce Merchant, Williamsburg.

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File 28

(1)

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

COHIST

Public Records.

All Possibly Topic 665

All public records of the town of Corbin are intact, including Ordinance One. Actually, these records date back to 1885, before Corbin was incorporated and then operated as Corbin Town Co.

Written History of Town.

Thus far no book dealing with the history of Corbin has been published.

Prof. G. W. Campbell, Superintendent of Corbin Schools, wrote a chapter called "The History of Corbin" in a book called "A Study of Retardation", published in 1929. Altho this chapter contains a brief history of the early development and down to 1929, it deals in the main with school matters.

Local Newspapers, on Local History, etc.

The Corbin Times carries from time to time articles dealing with the history, customs, etc. of this town and section.

Prof. T. G. Morgan, and other teachers of Corbin High School, occasionally write articles of historical and local interest for the Corbin Paper.

Prof. Gordon Wilson, of Western Kentucky Teachers College, writes a column on Kentucky folklore and customs which

Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

appears weekly in the Corbin Times.

Libraries.

1. The Carnegie Library of Corbin was established in 1916, and has today between 2,000 and 3,000 volumes. The average monthly circulation is about 1100 volumes. The Library has about 80 volumes of encyclopedias and other reference books, and 50 volumes of biography. The majority of its books are fiction, some 1,700 volumes being of this class. The Librarian is Mrs. Nora Bryant..

2. Corbin High School Library has a total of 1,517 volumes, 119 of these being encyclopedias and other general works of that nature, and 236 books of history and collective biography. The average daily circulation is 80 volumes. The Librarian is Miss Helen Routin. This High School Library includes the following books on Kentucky:

History of Kentucky. Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead.

Kentucky. T. C. Cherry.

3. St. Camillus Academy Library has a total of 1,298 volumes, and an average daily circulation of 18 books. This includes 62 volumes of encyclopedias, 112 history, and 67 of biography. Sister Angelina is Librarian.

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St. Camillus Academy Library has the following works on Kentucky:

History of Kentucky. 4 vol. Connelley and Coulter.

History of Kentucky. Elizabeth Shelby Kinkead.

COHIST

Reference sources:

Mr. Bradley Peace, City Clerk, Corbin.

Prof. G. W. Campbell, Superintendent, Corbin Schools.

Prof. T. G. Morgan, Teacher, Corbin High School.

Miss Helen Routin, Librarian, Corbin High School.

Mrs. Nora Bryant, Librarian, Carhegie Library.

Sister Angelina, Librarian, St. Camillus Academy.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

All Possibly Topic 665

Public Records.

The court house at Williamsburg was badly damaged by fire May 4, 1931 and the records were damaged, but not destroyed. The records in the County Court Clerk's office are in good shape now, except for indexing and binding. The records were damaged by water when the court house partly burned, but they were copied by workers on a local project in 1934-35. The records in this office go back as far as 1818. They were written at first, but are now typed.

The records in the Circuit Court Clerk's office are in bad shape, as they were damaged in the fire of 1931. There is a project submitted now for approval to have these records copied. The records in this office go back to 1820, and were written until 1920, when they were typed. The records in the County Judge's office are in good shape, as they were not damaged by the fire. The records in this office go back until 1818, when the county was established. They were written 10 or 12 years ago, but are typed now.

The Sheriff's records are alright. He keeps a record in his office for a year at a time, then it is turned over to the County Court Clerk.

The County School Superintendent's records were not damaged in any way by the fire, because his office was not in the court house at that time. He has all the records that office ever had.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST

The records in the County Surveyor's office are in very poor condition, for the books were badly damaged in the fire. The binding on some of the books has given away and the pages are coming apart, also the writing in the oldest books has faded until it is very hard to read. The records are nearly all written instead of typed. There is here a record of the old Surveys.

Written History of Town and County.

Aside from a few magazine and newspaper articles, there has never been a written history of Williamsburg or Whitley co. No book dealing solely with such history has been published.

Local Newspapers, on Local History, etc.

The local paper, the Whitley Republican, occasionally prints articles dealing with local history, as submitted by contributors. A few years ago this paper printed some articles on the early history of Whitley co., the material being obtained from old court records.

Libraries.

The Cumberland College Library is housed in a brick

COPIES

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

building, a gift to the school by a resident of Williamsburg.

This library has about 7,500 volumes, with books of biography
ranking third in number to literature and history including ~~fiction and~~ social science.

Change made
as of letter
dated 3/2/31
from
L.C. Turner

Miss Margaret Disker is Librarian.

The Williamsburg City School Library contains approximately 2,000 volumes, and many magazines and newspapers.

Judge H. H. Tye has the largest private library in Williamsburg, consisting of 5,000 volumes. This is a good reference library, and contains about 500 volumes of biographies. Judge Tye's library, a result of 40 years of collecting, contains many first editions and very old books.

The law firm of Tye, Siler, Gillis, and Siler has a law library of 2,500 volumes.

Prof. Gorman Jones' private library, ranking as one of the best in Williamsburg, has about 2,500 volumes, of history, religion, biography and French.

Prof. E. E. Wood, teacher of English in Cumberland College, has a private library of about 1,000 volumes of philosophy, religion, and literature.

Several high schools in Whitley co. have libraries of about 500 volumes each.

The WPA is now sponsoring a Pack Horse Traveling Library of some 500 books in Whitley co.

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File 29
Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

Religious Denominations:

661

COHIST

The First Baptist Church has 900 members, with an average attendance of around 200. There are two regular services on Sunday, morning and evening. Located on corner of Center St. and Laurel Ave.

The Central Baptist Church has about 600 members. The average attendance is approximately 400. There are two Sunday services, and Wednesday evening Prayer Meeting. Located on Fourth and Kentucky Sts.

The Presbyterian Church has 150 members. Church services are attended by about 75 persons. Two services on Sunday and a mid-week service. Located on Laurel Ave.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Fifth St., has an average attendance of from 75 to 175 at each service. Two Sunday services, and one mid-week service.

The Methodist Episcopal, South, has 432 members. It has an average of 200 persons attending church services, and is located at Gordon and Main Sts.

The Congregational Church is Corbin's oldest church. It only has church services on Sunday morning, and about 75 attend. Located at Seventh and Main Sts.

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Corbin, Ky.

Georgia Ballard

COH'ST

The Christian Church has 600 members. The attendance is about 125 at church services. Located on First and Kentucky Sts., Church services twice on Sunday and Wednesday evening.

The Episcopalian Church has 40 members and an average of 50 persons attend church services. Located on E. Main St.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church, on Laurel Ave., has 85 members. Mass is at 9:00 a. m. and Benediction at 7:00 p. m. each Sunday

Hospitals.

Edwards' Hospital has twelve beds and an operating room.

Smith Hospital has eighteen hospital beds and two operating rooms.

Ambulance Service is furnished by two undertaking establishments: O'Neil and Son, and Kincaid and Cooper.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Religious Denominations.

661

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Williamsburg is located on Fifth St. There are 230 members in this church.

Regular Services:

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Preaching Service 10:45 a. m.
Epworth League 6:00 p. m.
Evening Service 7:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening 7:00 p. m.

The first Baptist Church in Williamsburg was built in 1884, and was on the same lot where the First Church is now. This location is in the second block on Fifth St., and a new and modern building was built in 1925. The church is by far the largest in town, with 850 members.

Regular Services:

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Sunday Morning Service 10:45 a. m.
Evening Service 7:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening 7:00 p. m.

The Christian Church of Williamsburg is on Fifth St.

There are about 150 members.

Regular Services:

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Preaching Service 10:45 a. m.
Evening Service 7:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening 7:00 p. m.

The Main Street Baptist Church was organized in 1906, and their building was erected in 1909. This building is located

Box 5
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COHISI

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird,

in the 1100 block on Main St., and it still serves the people of that section. There are 400 members in this church.

Regular Services:

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Preaching Services 10:45 a. m.
Sunday Evening Service 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening 7:30 p.m.

The Church of God is located on the corner of South Fifth and Green Sts. There are 61 members.

Regular Services:

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Preaching Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening Service 7:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting Wednesday Evening 7:00 p. m.

The Colored Methodist Church of Williamsburg is located at 700 Mill St. They have 28 members, and have services as follows:

Sunday School 9:40 a. m.
Preaching Service 11:00 a. m.
Evening Service 8:00 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening 7:30 p. m.

The Colored Missionary Baptist Church is located on Elm St. They have 45 members and have services as follows:

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Preaching Services 11:00 a. m.
Sunday Evening Service 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Preaching Service on the second and fourth Sundays.

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File 3D

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Public Library.

Williamsburg has no public library. Cumberland College and the city schools have their own libraries for the use of students.

Ambulance Service.

The Ellison Funeral Home, 117 Main St., phone 230, has Ambulance service available at all hours to any point.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Roadways.

618

COHIST

S-693
LB.

Whitley co. has several highways of scenic interest.

The concrete road from Williamsburg to Cumberland Falls passes thru interesting and beautiful hill-country. The new highway, soon to be surfaced, from Williamsburg to Pineville runs along Cumberland River most of its way ^{and} is hardly excelled in Kentucky for scenic beauty. Its high bluffs, rugged hills, and trees and wild flowers are of great interest to nature lovers.

Reference sources:

Dr. N. A. Archer,

Mr. T. Y. Baird,

..... Williamsburg, Ky.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST

Service Clubs.

533

The Rotary Club in Williamsburg has 19 members.

They meet every Friday evening at 6 o'clock at the Gentry Hotel.

These ^{pep} business and social meetings combined, for they transact business and have dinner also. They have "Rotary Arm Nite" occasionally, when the members and their wives attend and a special program and dinner is prepared.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has 25 members in Williamsburg. They have joint business and social meetings at the Gentry Hotel on Mondays at noon. These men are very much interested in civic welfare and improvements, as well as the advancement of trade.

Fraternal Organizations.

534

The Masonic Hall, located on the corner of Main and Second Sts., is one of the nicest buildings in town. This building has the Masonic Lodge Hall, dining room, parlors, and business rooms. The Williamsburg Masonic Lodge has 237 members and they have their regular meetings the first and third Mondays in each month. They have their social meetings or banquets when an appropriate time or occasion presents itself. The first floor is occupied by various business concerns.

The Odd Fellows in Williamsburg have their headquarters on the second floor of the Old Post Office Bldg. on Fifth St.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Laird

COHISI

They have a membership of 30, and meet every Friday night.

The Junior Order United American Mechanics have about 225 members in their Williamsburg Lodge. They meet every Tuesday night in the Old Post Office Bldg, on Fifth St.

Shops.

542

The Williamsburg Clothing Co., on the corner of Main and Third Sts., has been operation here for 30 years. They carry a full line of men's, clothing, also ladies' shoes and hose.

The Steeley Shoppe, on the corner of Main and Second Sts., handle ladies' ready-to-wear. A good line of coats, dresses, and hats are sold here, also a splendid line of novelties and gifts.

Markets.

550

Williamsburg has no organized markets, but the Renfro Supply Co. buys all kinds of country produce, such as corn, potatoes, chickens, eggs, and etc. These products are sold both to local trade and other markets. Their warehouse is located on Depot St., near the L. & N. R. R.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

COHIST
520Restaurants.

Curd's Restaurant, located at 303 Main St., is prepared to offer lodging for the night to tourists or traveling people, as well as meals thru the day. Prices are 50¢ per night, and meals \$1.00 per day. They serve regular meals or short orders, as preferred. Their building heated by coal and gas.

Power's Restaurant, located on Second St., offers to the public regular or short orders at a reasonable rate. Drinks and cigarettes are also handled.

The Dixie Cafe, on Main St., is conveniently located as an eating place. Regular meals, plate lunches, or short orders are served here at a reasonable rate and a full line of refreshments are handled.

White's Coffee Shoppe, at 416 Main Sts., serves meals, plate lunches, or short orders at reasonable prices. Refreshments and cigarettes are for sale here. Magazines, papers, and stationery are also sold. The Greyhound Bus stops at this place. Service is prompt and efficient.

Sports & Recreation

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File 30

COHIST
1.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

FOX HUNTING

Years ago Fox Hunting was one of the greatest winter sports men had. It also offered a way of getting some extra cash during the cold months. When farming had past for one year, and not begun for the next.

In the earlier days there were plenty of both gray and red foxes in the county. Often the men would bunch-up as it was called, and take their dogs and go to the woods and stay all night, or until after mid-night.

This was a happy night for many hunters, they would go into the woods with the dogs and get the fox started and then the fun began. If it was a bunch just out for the race they would probably stay all night. Each man could tell the howl or bark of his dog, and if his dog was howling farthest around the mountain he was sure he had the best dog. If they stayed they would rake up a big bunch of leaves and crawl into them, and go to sleep, then wake up the next morning to find it had snowed and the leaves over them were covered.

Years ago men usually wanted the chase and the fox too. In the case of this the men divided and stationed themselves along the path which they expected the fox or foxes to go. There were so many that they needed to be killed, for they destroyed fowls and smaller animals also. The state or country paid a ransom for killing them. When they killed a fox they kept the scalp and presented it to the proper authority and they were paid a \$1.00. Then the fur was worth for about .75 or \$1.00

Customs,
Sports & Recreation

Box 5
File 30

COHIST

2.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

The Ellisons, Stanfills, and Foleys were among the main hunters in Whitley county. They lived some distance from the mountains where hunting was best. So they would ride their horses to the foot of the mountains or to some distance grounds and there tie-up their horses until the hunt was over.

Mr. Ellison who was a prominent hunter during the later part of the nineteenth century did die while gone fox hunting. Mr. Ellison and a Mr. Stanfill had gone hunting on Buck Creek mountain near what is now Sexton, and Ellison hitched his horse at the usual place. But Mr. Stanfill rode on some distance farther.

They had agreed to meet at a certain gap in the mountain when the hunt was over. So after the race Mr. Stanfill went to the place agreed on but Mr. Ellison wasn't there. Stanfill called and called but Ellison didn't answer, but a dog would howl in that direction when Stanfill called. He recognized the howl as that of his partners dog. He knew there must be something wrong and went at once to see.

When he got to his place found Mr. Ellison sitting on the ground leaning back against a tree dead. He had his gun lying across his lap, he had his dog at his side, and his horse standing close by. This was in the year of 1898, on the date of February 25.

Reference sources.

Mrs. Josie Gordon, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Martha Anderson, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

he took what most people in this section call "Second Growth". He grew to be a strong normal man, but yet his defect has caused him to be not so physically fit as the other men of the family.

In that day and time wild game supplied most of the meat for the table, so he had to become a hunter and most always was a grand marksman. He killed what was needed at home and sold much.

His name was John Smith, and at this time there were three other John Smiths in the neighborhood. They had nick names but so far he didn't have. He sold and killed many wild turkeys. So one day he was taking some to market, and just before he got to the place where he usually sold them there was a woman who looked out of the door and then remarked "I see that Turkey killing John Smith coming". From that day on he was called the Turkey John Smith. Then he had a son who was called Turkey John or sometimes they just cut the name short and called him "Turkey". He was known far and near by this name, to the extent that he received mail addressed "Turkey Smith".

Reference sources:

Mrs. Martha Higginbotham,	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Mrs. Maggie Smith	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Mr. Henry Young	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Mr. Ben Sharp	Williamsburg, Kentucky

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COHIST



Williamsburg, Whitely co., Ky.

Alice Baird

Another plan to get rid of warts are to cut a cross
on the wart with a pocket knife and say a few words over it
and the wart will disappear.

Reference Sources:

Mrs. J. H. Davis,	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Rev. E. T. Wilson,	Williamsburg, Kentucky
Mrs. Agnes Wilson,	" "
Emma Campbell,	" "
Mrs. J. B. White	" "
Mrs. Minnie Patrick	" "
Mrs. W. L. Moore	" "
Mrs. T. Y. Baird	" "

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

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file 28



COHIST

State Buildings.

614

The State Highway Department Offices for the Ninth District are located at Williamsburg. There was built in 1933 a nice brick building on 2nd St. for their headquarters. The building is about 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, and cost \$8,000.00. There are 7 rooms in the building, and it is equipped with all modern conveniences. There is a State Garage at the rear of this building, which houses all the machinery used on the highway, also repair shops.

County Buildings.

615

Court House. A log court house was built about 1820, on the same lot on Main St. where the present court house now stands. In 1884 a contract was let to Holtzclaw Bros., Washington, D. C., for a new brick court house, with McDonald Bros. of Louisville as architects. This court house was badly damaged by fire May 4, 1931; it was rebuilt in 1931-32 by Kirkpatrick and Robertson, Contractors of Knoxville, Tenn. This building was completed and ready for use July 1, 1932. It is a nice two-story brick building, with basement and all modern conveniences. It is approximately 85 ft. square, with two storage rooms in the basement, 8 rooms on first floor and 9 on the second, and also a main Court Room about 75x60ft. on the second floor.

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COH 157

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

Alice Baird

County Home. Whitley county has a County Home about two mi. from Williamsburg. It consists of 106 acres of land, with 3 buildings on it. A dwelling house with 8 rooms, the inmates' home with 16 rooms, and a pest-house with 8 rooms. These are all wood buildings, with coal fires for heat and oil lights.

County Jail. Our County Jail is located on Main St., at the end of River Bridge. It is a two-story brick and stone building, with steel cages. There are 3 rooms and 8 cells on the first floor, and the same on the second. They have coal heaters, and electric lights.

CURIOUS
EX 5 FILE 31
SUPERSTITIONS

Buttley County

Aliso Baird

Cures by means of Amulets and incantations.

Carry a buckeye in your pocket and it will cure rheumatism. If you carry a rabbit's foot in your pocket some think it will bring good luck. To wear a nutmeg on a string around your neck and hanging down your back will bring good luck. Red pepper worn in the bottom of your shoe will cure rheumatism. Wear a string of green glass beads around your neck to strengthen your eyesight.

Love charms, Philters, conjure bags.

The first time you sleep under a new quilt, it is said the dreams you have on that night will surely come true. Place a four leaf clover under your pillow and if you are a single person you will dream of your future wife, or husband. When sleeping in a strange room, name the four corners of the room, for four of your boy friends and when you awake and face one of the corners that is the one who loves you best.

When two girls sleep together for the first time and tie their toes together with a small piece of string, both of them pull for the hardest and the one getting the smallest or shortest piece of string is the one that will get married first.

In the country where there are rail fences, a girl can soon discover her future husband by going to these fences nine nights and cutting notches on a different poleing every night and on the ninth night she will go to the fence and her future husband will appear.

Omens:

Anyone having long finger nails will have to scratch for a living. Niles on the neck, money by the peck. If a girl has fingers long enough to that she is able to touch the ends of her fore finger and little finger

Whitely County (cont'd.)

Alicia Baird.

back of the other fingers she will be able to marry when ever she wishes to marry.

Little ears denote stinginess. A woman whose second toe is longer than her big toe is said to be able to rule her husband. Green eyes denote jealousy. Red hair denotes a fiery temper. Long fingers denote musicians. Warts, causes and cures.

Warts on your hands indicate that you have been playing with frogs. A remedy for these warts are to steal a dish rag and rub the warts with it, and then take the dish rag and bury it. Take a string and tie as many knots in it as there are warts on your hands and bury the string and when the string rots the warts will go away.

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COHIST

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

Sugar-Making in South Eastern Kentucky

Years ago sugar making was a regular custom and sometimes almost a livelihood. Most families would make enough of this Home Made Sugar to last several months, and many families would make more than they would need at home and would sell it.

This sugar was made from water obtained from a certain tree. These trees were called sugar trees. In some places these sugar trees would grow in the mountains large enough and numerous enough to supply the needs of the people and in other places the trees were set out in orchard, fashion and was cared for to the extent that it made profitable business.

This sugar had to be made in the winter after the trees had frozen, while the sap was down. February or March was a good time. After the sap came up in the spring this water could not be made into sugar, but only a syrup, and the flavor wasn't good then.

To begin with these trees had to be ^ptaped. To do this they cut a big notch in the side of the tree, or bored an auger hole into the tree. A spout was inserted into this notch or hole as the case was. This spout was made out of a piece of cane which had been split length ways, or sometimes the spongy pith was taken from an elder sprout that was split the long way.

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Williamsburg, Ky. Whitley co.,

Alice Baird

COH'ST

and it was used then to carry the water from the tree. One end of the cane or elder was placed into the notch of the tree ~~and~~ or in the auger hole and the other end placed over the trough placed by the tree to catch the sugar water. These were log troughs hewn out until they would hold two or three gallons.

This sugar water was taken from these troughs each morning and carried in hime made cedar or pine buckets to the sugar camp. The sugar camp was always on the mountain near the sugar trees, or close to the orchard. At the camp a pole was put up to hang the kettles on. These kettles were filled with the sugar water and boiled, as the liquid, was boiled down the kettles were refilled with this liquid and boiled again. In later years people used an evaporator to boil this sugar water down just like they did in making sorghum molasses. It took a number of gallons of the sugar water to make a pound of sugar.

After the water had been boiled for a while, it made a good syrup for table use. The water was used sometimes for making tea, instead of using just ordinary water. The tea would then be richer and have a better taste.

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Alice Baird

COH ST

When the water boiled until made a syrup, it was apt to boil over, so it had to be watched very carefully. But since there were different things besides watching the kettles, to be done around a sugar camp, a preventive was needed and discovered. This is what it was, a meat skin was tied on the end of a string and the other end was tied to the pole on which the kettle was hung. The string was adjusted so that the meat skin hung over the kettle and just a little below the edge. The syrup would boil up until it would touch this skin but would not boil over it, it did not boil over the edge of the kettle.

This syrup was boiled until it would harden when cold, and sometimes when it did not thicken as it should a little meal was added to it.

This sugar when finished was usually brown. But if a creamy yellow color was desired and a smooth texture, some milk and eggs were added to this thick syrup. The added materials also caused the bubbles and foam to all come to the top so they could be dipped off. They improved the flavor.

When this syrup was about sugar, it was taken to the house to be finished. The kettles was placed on the stove or on the fire place where it would still boil while the molds were fixed. The molds were warmed and greased inside with butter.

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird

COHIST

As soon as they were filled they were set away to harden, over night was plenty of time. Then they were turned up-side-down and the sugar cakes easily dropped out, and they were ready for use or the market. If it were just a home supply dishes, bowls, cups of any kind or vessels could be used as a mold, but if it were for the market it was usually molded in teacups.

Reference sources:

Mrs. J. H. Davis, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Rachel Meadors, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Thomas, Williamsburg, Kentucky

Mrs. Josie Gordon, Williamsburg, Kentucky.

Transportation. (Corbin, a railroad center of 8,036 population, is a third class city, located in S.E. Ky., 172 mi. E. of Louisville, 187 mi. S. of Cincinnati, 105 mi. N.E. of Knoxville and 18 mi. from the far-famed Cumberland Falls). The Louisville and Nashville Railroad System, the only R.R. Accommodating Corbin, has four divisions, as follows: Cincinnati Division from Corbin to Cincinnati; Louisville Division from Corbin to Louisville; Cumberland Division, from Corbin to Norton, Va.; the Knoxville and Atlanta Division from Knoxville to Atlanta. Corbin is on the main line from Cincinnati to Knoxville and at the junction of the other three divisions. COH'ST

The first main line of the L. & N. R.R. was built through what is now known as Corbin in the year 1883, being an extension of the old Kentucky Central R.R. Co. out of Livingston, Ky. and was completed through to Jellico, Tenn in 1886. In 1884 J. L. Eaton, the first agent for the R.R. named the station here " Cummins " in honor of Nelson Cummins, who had worked unceasingly to get the station here. At the beginning the station was called Lynn Camp Creek but information was received that there was already a station in the co. by that name. It seems as though they were unlucky at naming what is now Corbin because it was only a matter of a few weeks until Mr. Eaton received word from Washington that there was a " Cummins " in Rockcastle Co. and therefore he must change the name again. Mr. Eaton says that selecting another name was no job at all, then naming it " Corbin " in honor of the best man he ever knew, Rev. James Corbin Floyd. In the following year, 1887, the Cumberland Division of the L. & N. was started in the direction of Pineville, being completed to that point in 1889, and going on through to Middlesboro in 1890. An extension was made from Pineville to the Harlan coal fields in 1910. 128

Corbin, Ky.

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The L. & N. R.R. Co., now divided into four divisions, as mentioned above, consists of 5,087 mi. mainline of track; 75 mi. yard track lying within the Corbin yards. Corbin has splendid accommodations over the L. & N. lines to Knoxville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Lexington and Richmond, the last named being only 68 mi. distant. There are 24 passenger trains in and out per day and between 70 and 80 freight trains, these ^{TOTALING} ~~consisting of~~ 4000 cars. About 85% of the tonnage is coal, of a greater part coming from the Harlan coal fields. The L. & N. at Corbin employs between 1200 and 1500 men. These men work at the following places: yards, shops, bridge and section work, and as clerks in freight and passenger offices. The payroll in 1884 was \$ 3.60 per month, today it is approximately a quarter of a million dollars. Corbin has the largest single yard on the system; is one of the three major repair shops with all engines being changed and repaired here, when need be. Prior to the building of the new Cincinnati Terminal all trains on that division were serviced there, now Corbin services them. Corbin is one of the three major supply points of the system, furnishing such supplies as iron, timber, etc; anything in supplies that pertains to trains. Should Knoxville or Cincinnati need L. & N. supplies they are sent from here.

COH'ST

The new Center St. underpass, where the L. & N. main line and yard tracks cross Center St. in Corbin, is Corbin's newest and greatest civic improvement. Planned since 1913, this underpass was built in 1935 with a federal grant under the Public Works program of approximately \$100,000. This figure includes property damage paid to 19 owners near underpass. It is the only underpass on the entire L. & N. System with the new "electric eye" control for automatically switching off and on of lights. This very modern device operates without human aid to switch-on the electric lights

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on and under the underpass when the day's natural light begins to fail; when the morning light is sufficiently strong the "electric eye" cuts-off the electric lights. The "eye" control is located on top of the near-by power-house and resembles a lightning-rod. COHIST

The underpass, a splendid concrete structure, was formally dedicated Sept. 10, 1935 with fitting ceremonies by local, state, and railroad officials.

has been
Corbin ~~is~~^{is} served mainly by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Line since 1928 when the line was purchased by them from the Sealf Bus Line, Corbin to Middlesboro and Harlan. Also, Greyhound Lines purchased the Colonial Stages operated between Knoxville and Cincinnati. Corbin is called the "Gateway to the South"; at this point the "Dixie Highway" (Great Lakes to Florida) entering Corbin from the north divides. One portion is called US 25 E and goes to Pineville, Harlan, and over into Va, and Tenn; while the other is called US 25 W., going to Williamsburg, Jellico, Knoxville, and all points south, a shorter route to the south. The first paved highway in the co. was a section of the US 25 W, just N. of Rookhold, Ky. Incidentally the original "Dixie Highway" was what is now known as route US 25 but there is a difference of opinion now, some way US 25 E. To the N. of Corbin as far as London on route US 25 is 14.8 mi. of high-type black-top surface. On the S. to Williamsburg is 19.6 mi. by route US 25 W of new concrete. There is an alternate route to Williamsburg which is 17.4 mi. of high-type black-top and 2 mi. of concrete. S.E. as far as Barbourville on US 25 E is 16.9 mi. of concrete. W. from US 25 W to US 27, is Ky 90, a distance of 33.4 mi. total. This includes 9.4 mi. concrete, 10.0 mi. new black-top and 14.0 mi. new gravel.

Corbin is also accommodated by two small bus lines. The Black Bus line ~~which~~ started in 1918 from Corbin to London, Manchester, and Somerset. There are 10 buses in add out per day. The Ken-Ten Bus Line has the same number of buses as does the Black Bus Line, running from Corbin to Williamsburg, Jellico, Stearns, and Whitley City.

COH ST

The Greyhound Lines operate north to Berea, Richmond, Lexington, Ashland, Louisville, and Cincinnati, and south to Pineville, Harlan, Middlesboro, and Knoxville. The Greyhound has a total of 28 buses per day in and out of Corbin. The Black and the Ken-Ten Lines have 10 each per day.

Corbin's taxi service consists of four licensed cabs, and several unlicensed "wildcat" cabs.

Corbin has at this time no regular airport, using the Corbin golf course as an emergency landing field. A plane belonging to a Corbin man is kept at the Williamsburg Airport, 10 mi. S. by air.

There are no ferries nor boats near Corbin.

(It might be stated here that Corbin is located in the corners of three counties, Whitley, Laurel and Knox.)

Bibliography:

Campbell, E. W. A Study of Retardation. 1929. Now in U. of Ky. Library.

Reference sources:

J. L. Eaton, early settler and first agent L. & N. R. R. at Corbin.

Robt. A. Blair, Secretary, Corbin Chamber of Commerce.

Walter Payne, Passenger and Freight Agent, L. & N. R. R., Corbin.

R. D. Smith, Yardmaster, L. & N. R. R., Corbin.

Leon Borden, Terminal Manager, Corbin Bus Station.

L. C. Henshell, City Clerk, Corbin.

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky.

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COH'ST

Transportation. Means of transportation, particularly highways, in this part of the state are rapidly improving. The Louisville and Nashville R.R. has been serving this section since 1882, and today makes travel easy to points as far N. as Cincinnati Ohio, to New Orleans on the S. St. Louis, Mo. to the W. and Norton, Va., in the E. It is also the connecting link with many other railroads and makes marketing with the world possible. Traveling is made easy since there are four North-bound and four South-bound passenger trains each day. Many freight trains take care of the coal traffic from the mining district, and cattle and food products from the farms.

The Dixie Highway, US 25 W., is one of the greatest assets of this section. Since this region is mountainous and very rough, roads were not of a high grade until recently, but now rapid progress is being made. The first highway was built in 1920, of a medium type gravel, from Corbin to Williamsburg. Today there are approximately 25 miles of concrete, 30 miles of medium type asphalt, and 50 or more miles of gravel in the county. More mileage is under construction now employing around 100 men. Several bridges in the county have replaced the old time ferries and spanned many streams to the aid of thousands, who marvel at the improvement that has been made.

The Greyhound Bus Lines traverse this county making travel much more convenient. There are several school buses operated to the advantage of school children ~~daily~~. A number of scheduled private lines serve the county. Several taxis are at your service any time for a reasonable rate.

The Williamsburg Municipal Airport, two miles N. of town, was built in 1934. This port is a four-way field, allowing landing and take-off from all directions. This Airport, operated by the Williamsburg Flying Service, Inc., is an approved aviation station, with standard airport markings, and has available repairing and refueling service. This port now has six planes, five belonging to private individuals and

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one to the corporation. Two licensed mechanics are at the field, and the company plane is used for instruction and service. Four members of the corporation are licensed pilots. A new and modern metal hangar housed the six planes using the Airport. This Williamsburg field is the only one within a radius of many miles and is used by planes when in this section of Kentucky and in need of landing facilities or repair and refueling.

COH. ST

All ferries in this section have been replaced by highway bridges, and there are no boats.

Reference sources:

K. D. Gatliff, President Williamsburg Flying Service, Inc.

A. W. Whitehead, Agent L. & N. R. R., Williamsburg.

E. M. Gatliff, District Commissioner, Kentucky State Highway Commission, Williamsburg.

(3)

Local History

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Alice Batrdm.

Wolf Pit is a very small school in a large school district in the north western part of Whitley County. It is as far as 10 miles across this district in some places, but there is only about 25 pupils in the school, because it is very sparsely settled. Not many notables happen in this place for many reasons. Its location has much to do with that, for it is 20 or 25 miles from any business center, save the Cumberland Falls State Park. The county around is very rough and the soil extremely poor. The only occupation available is farming and ca tle raising and a little lumber business occasionally.

During vacation in 1935 the school house burned. This was the second time the school burned in the course of two years. So the people and citizens did not want to build another one. A lady who became interested in the children and knew that a school in that district was necessary came to the rescue, she with the assistance of the trustees opened a school in a cave. The cave is approximately 25X 14 ft inside and about 12 feet high in the center. It is a natural formed cave and the light and air came in from the side. The temperature in th summer inside the cave would register at 75 degree when on the outside it would be 100 and sometimes more.

Local History

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird



It is a sandstone formation and this made a nice clean floor, there is also a fine spring of water here and the school was in a nice location.

Some made benches, tables, and seats were supplied for this cave school, and for two months teacher and students worked together in this place. These were the best students, because there was nothing to distract their attention.

In the group was a little crippled boy of about eleven years of age he was carried into the cave school and out of it as he had had infantile paralysis when small and he was left a cripple. This child was of a bright, keen mind with an intelligent face and folks are interested in him. The superintendent said it would be well worth the cost of another school house to be able to educate the little cripple.

In the summer of 1935 a new school was built by the board of education. In september of that year the teacher and students moved into the new school which is only about 200 yards away from the "Old School" in the cave

Reference source

C. S. Wilson, Supt of Schools, Whitley county. Williamsburg
J. C. Lovitt, Secretary of the Board of Education, Williamsburg.

Local History

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Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

~~maamamam Alice Batrdman~~

COHIST

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File 29*Local History*

Williamsburg, Whitley co., Ky

Alice Baird



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C. S. Wilson, Supt of Schools, Whitley county. Williamsburg
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Robert Montgomery Estes.

B. Whitley Co.

Educated Williamsburg College.

Attended E. Universities.

COHIST

To Washington with Bureau of the Census, now part of the Department of Commerce.

Appointed by Pres. Taft to U. S. Tariff Commission.

In 1918 appointed member of economic commission named to make survey of the agricultural resources of the Republic of Panama in charge of all statistical data relating to the survey.

Upon completion of task was appointed by President Porras of Panama to organize and direct census of the Republic in 1919.

Upon return to U. S. appointed deputy commissioner of internal revenue in charge of capital stock, estate, tobacco, sales and miscellaneous taxes.

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COHST

CORBIN RACE RIOT OF 1919 SOURCES

Courier-Journal November 1, 1919.

Wright, George C. "Racial Violence in Kentucky"

Video: Trouble Behind

Other sources: Corbin Times November 1919

New York Times November 1, 1919.

Whitely Co
Reference Source

COHIST

Judge H.H. Tye

Supt. C.S. Wilson

Mrs. Rosie Johnson

Mr. Fred Smith

Mr. T.Y. Baird

Miss Bertha Anderson

All of Williamsburg, Kentucky